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The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B. 1015

INSURANCE

Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

VOL. XIX NO. 95

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1931

PRICE ONE ANNA.

"THERE WAS NEGATION OF ALL LAW & ORDER FOR SEVERAL DAYS"

Cawnpore Municipal Chairmar Before Official Inquiry

"PRESTIGE OF POLICE WAS MORE RESPECTED THAN LIVES OF CITIZENS"

District Magistrate Alleged To Have Abdicated In Favour Of The D. S. P.

CAMPPORE, April 21. Lt. Col. Macculam, Officer Commanding, was the first witness examined by the Cawnpore Riots Enquiry Committee to-day. He corroborated the statements of other officers previously made before the Committee.

The President asked witness whether the question of Martial Law was ever considered. Witness: Officially no. It was never put to me.

MILITARY PICKETS

About the posting of pickets, witness replied that military pickets were posted partly by consultation and partly because he had seen the situation and it demanded more pickets. From March 27th things were generally quieting down and he gradually withdrew military pickets. On the 30th he had sanction from the Collector to withdraw troops for good. Witness further submitted that the strength of military force in the barracks on the 24th was as follows:—

110 of armoured cars; 597 our own troops and 145 battery.

Question: How many could you use at one time in emergency.

Answer: 80 of armoured cars, 261 our own troops and 45 from battery. This was the maximum number that we could send.

THOSE CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Q. Were the number of men that were sent after consultation with civil authorities?

A. It was entirely my order. I gave all help I could. I was asked for only one Company to stand by in K. E. M. Hall.

V. Would you have favoured martial law and if so what action would you have taken?

A. I cannot judge what the civil authorities were thinking about it. It was upto them to decide. I don't think I should have taken any different action in martial law. There might have been modifications of details.

Babu Vikramjitsingh's Evidence

Babu Vikramjitsingh, Chairman of the Municipal Board, and a member of the U. P. Legislative Council was the next witness. He had specially come down to give evidence from Nainital. The witness in his written statement submitted that little after 3 p.m. on March 24 he learnt that Mes-ton Road temple had been broken into and set on fire. He also learnt that Sherababus Park had been destroyed and Mr. Sale and Pandit Rameshwardayal, Deputy Collector had left the place a few minutes earlier and the rioters were neither dispersed, arrested nor fired upon. Witness further described the inadequacy of police arrangements.

"POLICE AS MERE SPECTATORS"

Q. What do you mean by saying police arrangements were inadequate?

A. Not giving protection, and not doing what they could do.

Q. What do you mean by inadequate?

A. More police was wanted. Q. What do you exactly mean by doing nothing?

A. They were only playing the part of spectators while the rioting was going on.

Witness further stated that he wrote two letters on the morning of the 25th of March, in which he described how killing and looting were going on and suggested that no crowds with lathis should assemble in large numbers. On

further learning that a number of people were in danger of their lives in Bacongunj, he sent Mr. Sale another letter suggesting that, unless he arranged for some armoured cars and military patrolling all over the town, supplemented by police aid under various magistrates, the position would be hopeless and no one would be safe. No action, apparently, was taken, and then the witness sent a letter to Mr. Sale suggesting stringent orders for the enforcement of curfew order and patrol by military and armoured cars. Witness maintained that in spite of the warning, no help was given, and all houses in Bacongunj were burnt and the inmates were killed. On finding that all efforts of the local authorities had failed, he telephoned to the Commissioner to see things for himself.

"POLICEMEN STANDING LIKE STATUES"

The Commissioner came on the morning of March 26 and Mr. Mohammad Sadique and witness accompanied the Commissioner and visited the affected areas. At one place, they found an armed guard and they admitted, they did nothing beyond watching, and the Commissioner told them that they should arrest the culprits and if necessary, fire on them or beat them. They said they were few in number. The Commissioner asked if any of them had been hurt. The reply was in the negative.

Witness and Hafiz Mohammad Zaidique pointed out to the Commissioner that police were merely standing like statues and were doing nothing. The Commissioner directed police to take action against the culprits. The party then proceeded towards Chatal-mohal and in one shop, they actually saw looting going on and people coming in and rushing away with booty and an armed guard was standing at some distance. Continuing the witness said, "What passes ones comprehension is the ease, calmness and facility with which hooligans went on doing their work everywhere unmolested and unchallenged."

The situation was badly handled from beginning to end. Troops remained as a reserve and so did the police. They were not sent to quell the disturbance or to help the people. The services of the Deputy Magistrates were not utilised. On the 29th morning witness received a letter from Mr. Sale in which he said: "As you would have heard we have divided the city into three circles and appointed one Deputy Collector to take charge of each. They will look after all the necessary arrangements relating to the riot. But I am afraid they cannot be given any extraordinary powers for police work within their circles as such control has, under rules, to be exercised by a police officer."

"ON THE ALTAR OF PRESTIGE"

Witness further declared that the Colonelgung Police handled the situation very badly. Leaders brought this to the notice of the District Magistrate and the Commissioner and even to His Excellency the Governor. But even a sub-inspector who was responsible for most of this had not been removed and the prestige of policemen was better respected than the lives of hundreds of men women and children. Witness added the District Magistrate unnecessarily worried himself about sanitation and went to the extent of declaring that he had put it

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Arbitration Board

DELHI, April 22.

That a board consisting of Mr. Gandhi (President) the Nawab of Bhopal (Muslim) Pandit Malaviya (Hindu) Master Taras Singh (Sikh) Dr. Ambedkar (Depressed Classes) Colonel Gidney (Anglo-Indians) Sir A. P. Patro (Non-Brahmins) Dr. Dutta (Indian Christians) and the President of the European Association be appointed to arbitrate in all communal issues was the suggestion made by Dr. M. A. Ansari, in the course of a press interview to-day.

under a Joint Magistrate. This was clearly wrong. He could not interfere with the Department, which was under the Chairman of the Municipal Board. All that the witness wanted, as the Chairman of the Board was to get some police help for protection of sweepers and staff which was practically denied in the beginning and as soon as this help was given things were restored to normal state. Witness further stated that the District Magistrate himself took no active part and left the whole thing to the Deputy Superintendent of Police who beyond sending out some police to certain places did nothing. The police must have had instructions not to do anything, as Mr. Sale himself told the witness on the night of March 26.

Q. In what way has the District Magistrate failed in his duties?

A. When riots started the District Magistrate went away to his house. He should have stayed and adopted more stringent measures. People should have been dispersed by lathi charge or firing should have been resorted to. It was better that rioters should have been killed rather than innocent people.

Witness further stated that there had been at Cawnpore negation of all law and order for several days and people preferred martial law to a rule of this kind. But considering the hardships of martial law and the risk to property and honour this idea was abandoned. Witness felt admitted that Government sent very promptly sufficient troops and military but the administration by the local authorities was simple.

(Continued on page 5.)

600 DEAD: 1100 INJURED

Evidence Before Congress Enquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAMPPORE, April 22. To-day the members of the Congress Enquiry Committee consisting of Sjt. Bhagwandas, Chairman, Manzarali Sokhta, Sunderlal, Secretary accompanied by Sjt. Pyrelal, Secretary, Town Congress Committee visited the Cool Bazar, Bara Butcherkhana, Ranjit Pura, Sabzimandi, Badshahinaka, Generalganj, Gondwala Phatak, Nayaganj, Kahukothi, Shatranj-mohala, Sirke Mohala, Ramnarain Bazar, Phulbagh and crossing Harbansmohal, Mogal-Ki-Saral they saw burnt temples and mosques and houses where people were murdered. They examined many witnesses on the spot.

SCARE OF HINDU SUPREMACY

Yesterday afternoon the Congress Enquiry Committee under Sjt. Bhagwandas, Chairman began the work of taking evidence. The members present were Sjt. Sunderlal, Manzarali Sokhta and Zafar-ul-mulk, Abdul Latif, Devidayal Hariharanath Shastri, Syed Mahomed Dabu, Sagib Chowdhari, Madanlal Radheyal Agrawal, gave evidences. Devidayal described riots in Anwarganj on March 24 and 25.

Mr. Hari Harnath Shastri, life member of the Servants of People's Society stated that the relations between Hindus and Muslims were strained after the Non-co-

TO ALLAY ANXIETY

Peel's String Of Questions

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

LONDON, April 22.

Viscount Peel will ask in the House of Lords on 29th April, (1) Whether it is still the intention of the Government to hold another session of the Federal Structure Committee in this country and if so, will the Indian representation be same or will new members be added? Will the Committee work on the same reference or will its range be restricted to the proposals by Government?

(2) Whether the Princes who are not members of the Conference have accepted the federal scheme of the Government and if so on what terms? (3) Whether the Government can make a statement to allay anxiety in this country and in India regarding the serious increase of ill-feeling between Hindus and Muslims?

(4) Whether they are satisfied that under the terms of arrangement recently concluded the boycott of British goods has ceased and the situation in Gujarat and other places is improving? (5) To call attention to the unrest in Burma and move for papers.—Reuter.

MANILAL KOTHARI RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 22. Mr. Manilal Kothari, who was arrested yesterday night under the Foreigners Act has been released this evening. It may be mentioned that he refused to give bail this morning at the Collector's bungalow. On his refusing he was taken to Gaekwar's Haveli.

It is understood the local high authorities after discussing the point, referred to by Bombay Government by whose order Mr. Manilal was released, and the case under the Foreigners Act has been withdrawn.

City And Suburban Handicap

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 22. At Epsom to-day, the City and Suburban Handicap, run over one and quarter miles, resulted as follows:—

ANTHURUM 1
THE PEN 2
CABALLERO 3
—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI ACTS AS "PUROHIT"

Marriage And Satyagraha.

CALL TO ASHRAMITES TO BE PREPARED

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

Mahatma Gandhi was present this evening on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of Laxmi, daughter of Laxmidas Gandhi, a Khadi worker, in Dr. Pranjivan Das Bungalow near Saharmati Ashram. The marriage ceremony was very simple and brief. Mahatma Gandhi administered the marriage oath.

MARRIAGE AND GELIBACY.

Before the marriage ceremony, Gandhi entered his Ashram and attended the evening prayer for the first time after his Dandi March. Addressing a small congregation consisting of the inmates of the Ashram, Mahatma Gandhi said that he did not expect to be back in the Ashram at so short a time. He had, however, not returned to the Ashram after the conclusion of peace. He had come for a special occasion viz. the marriage of a girl who was brought up in the Ashram. The marriage of one connected with the Ashram during the time of war would cause surprise. But this marriage was not to serve as an example. Those who could not do without marriage were at liberty to marry. Celibacy was enjoined in the Ashram, but it was not compulsory. Those who could not remain celibate, might leave the Ashram.

FUTURE CAMPAIGN.

Mahatma Gandhi added:—It was not known when the fight would be resumed. But it would be a fierce fight. If it was resumed, the inmates of the Ashram should therefore be alert and suggest that the strength, courage and purity of the Ashram had been fully awakened, and if the fight was resumed, crores would take part. But if all of them lost heart and remained aloof (they inmates of the Ashram) were to set example and give the lead.—A. P.

"SPAIN BEFORE EVERYTHING"

King Alfonso's Advice To Monarchists.

LONDON, April 22.

Paris.—"I hope I shall not go back to Spain, because my not going back will mean that my country will be prosperous." This significant statement has been made by King Alfonso, through the Duke of Alba, one of the King's most trusted counsellors. Duke of Alba interviewed said that the King would only return, if he was recalled by his subjects. It would be highly repugnant to King Alfonso to go back to Madrid with the aid of armed force which might lead to bloodshed. He declared that "Spain, before everything" was King's motto. If Spain became prosperous under the new regime, it was thought that Alfonso would definitely return and remain in exile. King Alfonso had ordered the monarchists to work for Spain. The King wished them, in no circumstances to participate in conspiracies for his restoration. On the other hand, he hoped that they would assist the Republicans to solve the country's problems.

MONARCHISTS' TASK.

The King's intimate friends believed that King Alfonso would remain out of Spain as an exile but without abdicating, until after general elections, but nobody knew whether he would definitely renounce the throne in the event of elections confirming the Republican victory. The Monarchists' principal task was to remain in Spain and try to save the Republic from the extremists who might plunge the country into communism.

The Duke denied as malicious slander the rumours that the King had invested millions of dollars abroad and said that he had invested the greater part of his fortune in Spanish enterprises. While the King was not actually short of money, he would be unable to lead a life of luxury. The Duke denied that the secret Italo-Spanish Treaty was concluded during Primo De Rivera's dictatorship. The Duke left for Madrid to-day to convey King's recommendations to all Monarchists.—Reuter.

STUDY OF COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS.

Regarding relief measures witness suggested establishment of a joint Mohalla Committee with big meetings in the Mohallas preaching Hindu-Muslim unity, repairing temples and mosques and withdrawal of riot cases. Gundas should be bound down and there should be dissolution of all communal organisations like Shudhi Sangathan and Tanzeem Tabligh rights of each community should be fully defined. In the future constitution there should be establishment of an institution for comparative study of religions.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO DENOUNCE NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

Lucknow Reactionaries' Meeting Proves A Great Fiasco

MR. HASRAT MOHANI REFUSED HEARING

Maulana Sibghatulla Requested Instead To Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, April 22. A few local workers of the All-Parties Muslim Conference of Delhi announced a public meeting last night to denounce the Muslim Nationalist Conference. Having failed to secure some prominent local leaders Mr. Hasrat Mohani was specially brought from Cawnpore. The meeting time was fixed at 6 but none appeared till after 8 when the audience tallied between 300 to 400.

Maulanas Sibghatulla, Mohamed Shaif of Farang-i-Mahal, Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, Ehsanur Rahman Kidwai, Barristers and other prominent Nationalists were present since 6 p.m. Mr. Hasrat Mohani with five others arrived after 8 p.m. The Nationalists were there as spectators and had no intention of obstructing the proceedings of the meeting.

REFUSE TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT.

When Mr. Hasrat Mohani occupied the chair the audience refused to hear him and insisted upon the Nationalist leaders addressing the meeting. Maulana Sibghatulla being requested by the President to address kept the audience spell bound. He spoke on going electorates and Nationalist Conference. After the Maulana's speech Mr. Zakir Ali, Secretary of the Delhi Conference tried to speak and proposed some resolution but disorder prevailed and the meeting ended without transacting the business. Thus the first attempt here to denounce the Nationalist Muslims proved utter failure.

MOVE FOR RETURN OF WORLD PROSPERITY

Montague Norman's Visit To U. S.

LONDON, April 22.

World-wide financial repercussions are predicted from a visit of Mr. Montague Norman to America. While Mr. Norman himself maintains the closest secrecy it is believed that while in America he discussed with financial authorities plans for the formation of World Trade Credit Bank to finance the countries whose purchasing power has fallen heavily through the slump in commodities.

FORMATION OF WORLD TRADE CREDIT BANK

If the plan is successful it will be of greatest importance in speeding up the return of world prosperity. Possibly Mr. Norman will announce the details of the plan at the forthcoming meeting of the Bank of International Settlements at Basle. It is understood that Russia would participate in the credits granted by the Bank.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN HAWKE'S BAY

Inhabitants Of Napier Thrown Into Air

LONDON, April 22.

Wellington.—A severe earthquake occurred at Hawkes Bay this morning. The inhabitants who were thrown into a panic rushed into open air. Walls of many partly demolished buildings in Napier have been shaken down.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE AT BOLOGNE.

Bologna.—A slight earthquake was felt yesterday but there was no damage.—Reuter.

SENTENCED PICKETERS

Release Before Expiry Of Term

SECUNDERABAD, April 22.

Before the expiry of their term, the Second Magistrate, yesterday, ordered the release of all the thirteen liquorshop picketers sentenced under Police Act to eight days rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Britain Recognises New Govt.

LONDON, April 21.

The British Empire recognises the new regime in Spain.—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 22.

Silver Ready 13 0 0
Lower 0 4 0
Silver Forward 12 15 0
Lower 0 4 0
Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 22.

1st Settlement 43 6 0
2nd Settlement 43 3 0
With Duty.

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(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Previous Closing Rate 10.45
To-day's Opening Rate 10.39-6
To-day's Closing Rate 10.32-15

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Previous Closing Rate 5.58
To-day's Opening Rate 5.52-06
To-day's Closing Rate 5.52-06

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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One Anna

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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WANTED—In Africa an able, EXPERIENCED CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask MIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar. A R4811

WANTED—A young ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for a Sheth Chimanlal Nagindas Boarding Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 75 to 125. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT. A 2887

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FOR SALE—521 C Model FIAT CAR X 8055, done 10,000 miles, perfect condition. Owner proceeding Europe. Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply KAMDAR & CO., Solicitors, Fort. JA R 4873

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AMERICAN FORECASTS FREE for Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Only once free public trial. This cutting essential with name and address. Professor SPENCER, near Excelsior Cinema, 15 Bastion Road. Our one Special Figure Rupees Five. P R 4874

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Readership in Mathematics in the scale of Rs. 400-50-800, per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. Nine copies of application with testimonials giving the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th June, 1931. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. 2885

NOTICE

THE INDIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LALLUBHAI PRAGJI & CO. have ceased to be the sole Selling and Buying Agents of the abovenamed Company from the 17th day of April, 1931, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of even date.

By Order of the Board.
S. FYZEE RAHMIM,
Temporary Managing Agent.

Public Notices.

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION.

WANTED—A MEDICAL WOMAN research worker to carry on an investigation into diseases connected with child-birth and infant mortality in India. Applicant should have some knowledge of bio-chemistry and some experience of original research. Salary will be according to qualifications with a minimum of Rs. 800 p.m. and the usual departmental travelling and halting allowances. Applications with testimonials, must reach the SECRETARY, I. R. F. A., Simla, by the 21st May, 1931. 2898

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of about 7,000 tons of First Class C. P. Steam Coal for the use of the Ahmedabad Municipality, during the year 1931-32 ending 31st March, 1932, are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday the 6th May, 1931, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 450 as earnest money which the tender will not be considered. The copy of the specification and tender form can be had from the STORE KEEPER on application on payment of Rupee One. The tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P. and the amount of the tender forms if remitted in postal stamps will not be accepted.

The tenders are requested to quote alternative rates viz. (1) for Pit mouth Delivery and (2) for delivery at sites of the Jamalpur Pumping and Dudheshwar Water Works stations. Preference shall be given to the tenders for delivery at sites. The tenders are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened. The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender. (Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality. 2899

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CRAWFORD & CO.,

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Also Hear
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Look at the Noble Spirit of the Mystery-Prince from the Hut to restore

PEACE-PEACE-PEACE

AT VISHNU CINEMA

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY, 25TH

SHARADA'S PICTURE OF ARABIAN ROMANCE & WONDER

LUST FOR GOLD

Starring:

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VISHNU CINEMA

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6-30 AND 10 P. M.

THE LAST DAY.

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Featuring

PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS BAND

Never before in one stupendous show such a combination of spectacle—novelty—music and talent.

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To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Featuring
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Actually filmed in Africa. See the mad flight of the Baboons. The attack of the ferocious hippos on the fugitive white men. A veritable whirlwind of thrills.

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To-day 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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SENSATION OF THE YEAR

THREE LIVE GHOSTS

While grave yards yawned they played triant and made the whole world laugh.

OPERA HOUSE.

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OWEN MOOR AND HELEN COSTELLO.
Uproarious Romance of Two who were wed in name only.

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1931

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First Entries close on 2nd May, 1931.
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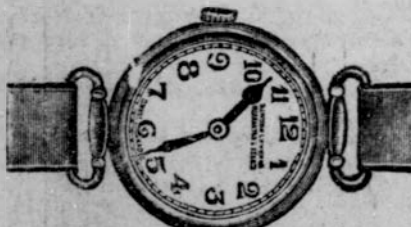
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MAGISTRATE'S THEORY OF CAWNPORE RIOTS.

No Special Pressure From Congress To Close Shops.

WHY AUTHORITIES DID NOT PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

Mr. Sale's Evidence Before Enquiry Commission

CAWNPORE, April 17.

The enquiry Commission into the Cawnpore disturbance of last month began hearing evidence at 10.30 this morning with almost empty public benches. Three gentlemen—two Hindu and one Muslim—were the sole representatives of the public in the visitor's gallery. It is understood that the points on which the commission want to hear evidence are: (1) the immediate cause or causes of the outbreak, (2) any condition existing at Cawnpore or any relations between the different communities that were specially favourable to such outbreaks, (3) the dispositions made by the civil authorities before the outbreaks, (4) the day-to-day course of events, and (5) the sufficiency of the arrangements made from day to day by the civil authorities to deal with the outbreak.

The enquiry was held in Circuit House and all the members were present.

Mr. Sale's having been called in the president emphasised that they all must bear in mind that nothing should be said or done during the proceedings of the commission which might aggravate bitter feelings, though to avoid it. In view of the terms of reference of the commission it was necessary to try to find the causes so that measures might be taken to remove them for the future.

AGGRESSIVE PICKETING

Mr. Sale's written statement submitted to the commission was taken as the basis of his examination. Mr. Sale mentioned political activities as the predisposing causes of the disturbance. During the civil disobedience movement, the leaders exercised some restraint in the beginning but by August, 1930, the agitation became very aggressive in the form of picketing, etc.

Mr. Keane asked if the force used by the volunteers at the shops took the form of physical force.

Mr. Sale.—Yes. Further replying to Mr. Keane, he said they broke into at least two of the colleges.

Mr. Sale, further in his written statement, had said that by November the seditious activities had ceased.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan—Was that due to the measures taken by the authorities?

Mr. Sale.—Yes, to large extent. The agitation in connection with Bhagat Singh's sentence began from March 7 and by March 20 it became known that the petition for mercy had failed. By confidential orders the district magistrate had been given the discretion to prohibit or not processions after Bhagat Singh's execution. Mr. Sale, in reply to a question, said that no special coercion or harshness was used to enforce a hartal by the Congress side. Mr. Sale decided in mind not to prohibit the procession unless there were special reasons. He did not expect any communal trouble and took it as an anti-Government demonstration. He wrote to the principals of the colleges confidentially asking them to use their influence to prevent students from joining the procession. Mr. Sale thought he could get the news of the execution a few hours ahead, but that did not happen.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan asked if Mr. Sale had received any complaint from Muslims of coercion by Congress volunteers during the civil disobedience movement. Mr. Sale said complaints from Muslims in connection with picketing had been received but none was serious. To a further question witness replied that no special communal ill-feeling existed before the riots. No preparations came to his notice as having been made before the riots by the two communities.

Mr. Keane.—Your visitors gave you no warning that tension was becoming acute.

Mr. Sale.—No. Witness further said some Mahomedan gentlemen said there was indignation that no Mahomedan was a party to the Gandhi-Irwin settlement.

The mill population was turbulent and had no mohalla or other ties, being shifting. But there was no friction inside the mill area and the relations there were not bad.

Questioned further Mr. Sale said "The millhands developed bad-mashi because they are an industrial population."

Before passing on to the events of March 24, Mr. Keane summing up the evidence said that the causes were the nervousness caus-

ed by the communal riots at Mirzapore, Benares and Agra and the turbulence of the mill population.

The President read the district magistrate's written statement which stated that the news of the execution of Bhagat Singh reached Cawnpore at 8 a.m. on March 24 and a hartal was proclaimed.

Question.—By whom?

Mr. Sale.—By the Congress office.

At 3 p.m. a mourning was proclaimed. Replying to a question, witness stated that troops were standing by in the barracks, though no military precautions were taken in the city.

HOOLIGANISM ON MARCH 24

The written statement further stated that during the course of the morning there was a considerable amount of hooliganism to enforce the hartal. Trams and tongas, etc., were stopped. The Vanar Sena damaged commercial houses and Government offices on the Mall.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.—Some sort of rowdism had begun in the morning. You did not take any precautions.

Mr. Sale.—We had no precautions on the Mall. The trouble had not yet spread to the outlying roads and was only near Meston Road.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan asked:—When the fighting was going on and the police was insufficient, was any firing done?

Mr. Sale.—I am afraid I cannot say when any firing was done.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan further asked if the police went to mohallas where there was trouble.

Witness said the police were operating with Meston Road as the centre. The outbreak was of an anti-Government character and it was not considered safe to post pickets.

To Mr. Keane, Mr. Sale replied that all seemed quiet on the night of March 24 as he made a round.

Mr. Keane.—Were any shouts going on?

Mr. Sale.—The city was quite. Pandit Baldev Ram Dave.—By 11 p.m. the whole trouble was clear?

Mr. Sale.—There was no indication on the surface at any rate that any trouble was going on.

MILITARY PICKETS

Questioned on the arrest of goondas, Mr. Sale said arrests were made as soon as possible, though some could not be sent to jail the same day due to the confusion. On the morning of March 25, Mr. Sale went to the central part of the city and found all quiet. The military had withdrawn the pickets.

Mr. Sale, continuing, explained that the question of pickets being posted was decided on the afternoon of March 25. The local military officers objected to pickets being posted, but the brigadier who then arrived said we could have them.

About 9 a.m., said Mr. Sale, alarms began to be received that trouble had occurred in different mohallas and police parties were sent out. These reports were from mohallas further away.

Mr. Keane asked if from the beginning they had not enough police.

Mr. Sale.—Yes. Nawabzada.—Did you have any punitive police?

Mr. Sale.—Yes. He further said they were disbanded after the Gandhi-Irwin settlement.

Mr. Keane.—You mean you had them in connection with civil disobedience?

Mr. Sale.—Yes. Mr. Sale said he received a visit from members of the British commercial community who complained that the action taken by the police and the troops had not been strict enough, to which he replied he had asked for reinforced men.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.—You did not make a tool of the affected areas these complaints were made?

Mr. Sale.—Not at that moment, because there was so much going on.

Question.—The calling of the Auxiliary for was generally on the suggestion of these gentlemen?

Mr. Sale.—Yes, they complained of insecurity. Question.—Could you have called the Auxiliary Force on the 24th?

Mr. Sale.—Yes, I could have moved in the matter.

Further questioned, Mr. Sale said when the pickets went on the Meston Road again the trouble in the adjoining mohallas was checked. Questioned if on the picket's retiring to the district board office early in the morning they remained unemployed fur-

ther on, Mr. Sale said they did patrol though there were no pickets on the main roads.

To Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, he said there were two or three occasions when the military fired. The mills were working on March 24.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.—80 millhands did not take part in the disturbance till the afternoon of March 25?

Mr. Sale further said that on March 25 (afternoon) several members of his staff came and suggested martial law, as the police were unable to control the situation, but as he knew that a strong force was coming martial law was not considered necessary.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.—Did any people of Cawnpore come and suggest martial law or only your officers? If they did of both communities or only one?

Mr. Sale.—I don't think any one of Cawnpore suggested on the 25th, but after the crisis had passed they said, 'You should have done this,' but I can't say definitely.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.—Did people say the police were unable to control the situation?

Mr. Sale.—Yes, some did. Probably, men of both communities complained of the helplessness of the police.

Mr. Sale further added that he was in constant communication with the Government and the chief secretary told him facts were coming.

RESCUE PARTIES

Asked by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan if rescue parties were sent out to mohallas, Mr. Sale said they endeavoured to do it, though he could not say when the process began. When they failed to stop rioting the next best thing was to rescue men shut up in houses.

To Mr. Keane Mr. Sale said, arson began as early as the 25th. He further replied that electric lights continued and there was no tampering with them.

Mr. Allen asked if any turbulent elements from villages or any outside elements came on the evening of the 25th. Mr. Sale, however, had no definite information.

Coming to the events of the 26th, Mr. Sale said he visited some mohallas near the Mill in the morning where rioting and arson had been reported to him. On this day control was established in the outlying mohallas where anarchy had been raging on account of insufficiency of forces. A good many persons were rescued from houses or hiding places who had been there since the beginning of the riot.

To the Nawabzada, Mr. Sale said something on these lines was done on the 26th but more regularly on the 28th. He told Mr. Keane about looting that to some extent it was not a communal affair. This statement also mentioned that there were instances of families of one community being sheltered by the other. By the evening of the 26th the situation had much improved. Rioting continued but with more police force the situation improved.

Nawabzada.—The police headquarters was Meston Road. Could you not have other centres?

Mr. Sale.—It was certainly a line of action, but we did not particularly consider it.

On the 27th reports of arson had begun to be few.

The enquiry next passed on to the events of the 28th. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan asked if people from villages came in when they got news of the riot or before.

Mr. Sale said only in the former case. On the 29th arson practically ceased. To clear a sentence in the written statement, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan asked if Mr. Sale had any information that Hindu and Muslim rioters were going together and looting.

Mr. Sale.—I have not heard of that. It was almost directly communal.

Replying further, Mr. Sale said the spirit of lawlessness during the civil disobedience was not confined to one community, but was present more or less in both.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S THEORY.

Mr. Sale next explained his theory about these riots. He said hatred and bitterness was preached against the Government. There was a kind of reaction of the political agitation and communal riots followed. That was so after 1921. It was so now. It burst out among the communities.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.—Why should it be specially so in Cawnpore?

Mr. Sale.—I cannot give any special reasons.

Mr. Keane said there was no doubt about the immediate cause of enforcing the hartals.

To Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Sale said that was his own theory and none other had been seriously advanced.

Question.—Do you think more pressure was used on this occasion?

Answer.—Not at all. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan asked for the reason why Congressmen did not exercise their usual restraint on this occasion.

Mr. Sale replied that the youths were excited and got out of control.

Question.—Have you got any theory as to the trouble spreading

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with extraordinary rapidity on this occasion?

Answer.—I cannot say except that there was a state of nervous or communal tension.

Further questioned, he said he did not think it was a question of previous preparedness.

MILITARY PICKETS

Reverting to the question of pickets, he said that the military officers thought that pickets must at least be of 25 otherwise they may be isolated.

Mr. Keane.—He would not risk a kind of military disaster?

Mr. Sale.—Yes. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan asked if the police were afraid of the mob.

Mr. Dave referred to the statement that men ran at the sight of the police.

Mr. Allen asked if any complaints were received of police having helped the rioters. Mr. Sale replied that there was one against a sub-inspector, but it could not be proved.

Mr. Sale further said the bad-mashes were arrested as soon as it was possible. It was a question of restoring control first.

Earlier, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, referring to a sentence in his statement, said:—Do you mean to convey that martial law is to be considered only when the trouble is against Government?

Mr. Sale.—No. Question.—Do you think the present trouble was serious enough?

Mr. Sale said they had it under some control from the 26th. Mr. Sale will be examined again after the other witnesses—(Leader).

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"Twenty-five years is a long way to look back. It would be a long way to look back in any business in any art in any science, but in the moving picture business it is says Carl Laemmle in the N. Y. "Times," a particularly long way, because it is almost the entire life of the moving picture as we know it. The first picture I ever saw was the famous "Hale's Tours," though I had seen the little kinetoscope at the World's Fair in 1893. "Nevertheless, I had always regarded it as a toy or a peephole sensation, and not a business, until I read a quite comprehensive story about the possibilities that might be in moving pictures, in my home town paper.

This induced me to go to Chicago and investigate them. What I saw there—the crowds going in to the "Hale's Tours" place and the one other moving picture five-cent theatre in Chicago—convinced me that this was a business and that it was a business that I would enjoy. Most important of all, it was one that I could enter without a tremendous capital. That was something I didn't have. I venture to say that most every one in the United States regarded moving pictures in about the same way that I did.

In twenty-five years, therefore, I have seen them develop from a curiosity into the world's most popular and most efficient form of amusement. I have seen them develop from a fly-by-night racket into a business which municipal, State and national governments regard as essential

to human happiness. During the World War moving pictures were placed in an exemption class enjoyed by very few businesses. An instance of the way a municipality looks at moving pictures was given a few years ago when a strike of operators tied up the theatres in Chicago. For two nights a million people milled around the streets. On the third night the police informed the moving pictures theatre owners that the theatres would have to



Miss Madhuri in "Love-Birds" Ranjit picture to run at the West End from 2nd May.

open, whether there was a strike or not. And that was that. They opened.

THE SCREEN'S PROGRESS.

I have seen the business rise from an investment proposition that no banker would consider to one in which close to a billion dollars of Wall Street money is invested. I have seen it become an undertaking in which honourable men and women could engage without feeling that they had anything to conceal. I have seen it grow from a caricature to which no legitimate actor would lend his countenance or name to one in which the greatest dramatic, musical and operatic stars of the world are only too willing to appear. I have seen it progress from a point where an actor felt he was sitting on top of the world at dollars 50 a week to a place

(Continued on Page 10).

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. I must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

Music And The Dance.

The "Gold and Green" charity entertainment organised in aid of the "Free Training Classes for Women" included many interesting items of music, Indian and non-Indian, and of dances, Eastern and Western, ancient and modern. It has been the custom not to take these charity shows seriously. The custom obtained currency for the organisers of the charity shows seldom take themselves seriously.

The organisers of the "Gold and Green" entertainment seem to have gone further than the customary conventions, both in the planning and arrangement of their programme. Although music had its legitimate place and importance, it was really the dance that dominated the attention of the players and attracted the fervent applause of their on-lookers.

A programme which revealed the city's interest in "Magurka," "Russian Dance," "Oriental Dance," "Gypsy" dance, "Spring Waltz," "Couple" dance, "Jazzy Duet," and lastly a "symbolic" dance, surely revealed also the fact that the city's perceptible dance talents are neither adequately explored or employed. Should these always need an excuse? Should they languish for want of it? Is not the art of the dance sufficiently important in itself and necessary as a culture activity to dispense with the pretext and dependence or casual charity shows? Art may as it does and should aid charity. Why should it live, however, on chance? Is there no means to pool these potential dance talents in the city to some definite educative and artistic purpose?

JADED HOLLYWOOD.

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At a recent Hollywood party, the most imitated film first night by lining the road to his house with powerful arc lights. No guest was allowed to arrive in the orthodox way, and the outstandingly ingenious compliance with this condition came from Monte Blue and Wheeler and Woolsey. Monte arrived in an ambulance, and was carried into the house on a stretcher. Wheeler and Woolsey were delivered in laundry baskets. Hollywood has such fun.—"Film Weekly."

M.P.'s DO NOT HELP

Needy Film Producers.

Wastepaper baskets are now provided for M.P.'s in the lobby and corridors of the House. But it is denied that the contents are collected, torn up and sent to needy English film producers for snow-storms.—"Picture-goer".

MARRIAGE IN HOLLYWOOD

Early, Often And In Haste

In Hollywood they either marry early and often or marry in haste and repeat at leisure.—"Picture-goer".

NEW VILLAIN

For The Screen.

Football is the subject of a British film. The villain, of course, is the referee.—"Picturegoer".

THE WEST SEES "VASANT SENA."

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"There has just been shown in London a film taken from a drama written in Sanskrit two thousand years ago. The "Toy Cart," attributed to a King Shudraka who lived in the tenth century B.C., was seen on

the stage in Dublin, with Franklin O'Fall and Mary Merrill in the leading parts. In the London production at the Lyric, Hammer-smith, Madeleine Carroll played the lead with Franklin O'Fall. I now appears as an all-Indian screen production, with an Indian director and producer, M. Bhavnani.

The film contains magnificent scenes of Indian religious processions, the women of the cast being splendid specimens of Eastern grace and charm. A curious, and typically Oriental, feature of the plot is, remarks the "Film Weekly" critic, "the fact that it centres round the love of an already married prince or a famous courtesan. The situation is treated as an accepted state of affairs, evidently quite honourable according to Oriental philosophy."

THE SCREEN EMPLOYED.

For Vocational Guidance.

"Mr. E. G. Greenwell, supervisor of the Manchester Juvenile Employment Bureau and hon. secretary of the Association of Juvenile Employment and Welfare Officers, is to-day attending, in conjunction with other education authorities, a special exhibition at Bush House, London of films showing certain phases of industry, such as may be serviceable to education authorities in helping children of school-leaving age to decide on a career.

This is the first time that education authorities and film companies have co-operated in an experiment of this nature. The purpose of the exhibition is not to effect a choice of films by the education authorities, from among those shown but to decide on the types of film most suitable for vocational guidance. The films desired are those which will give to the boy and girl some conception of industry and of manufacturing processes. This exhibition has been called as a result of representations made by Mr. Greenwell to the authorities at Bush House.—"Manchester Guardian."

TRAINING ACADEMY

For Young Actors.

The Paramount initiated it will be remembered, a far-sighted experiment for training prospective young actors and actresses. The experiment did not meet with the success it deserved. The Warner Brothers have now decided to establish a training academy for young actors and actresses at the company's studios in Hollywood. The academy will be directed by Ivan Simpson, the experienced English actor, and the number of students will be limited to twenty or twenty-five. As the candidates for the screen recognition development they will be given small roles in Warner and First National Pictures with a view to eventual stardom.

ENGLISH NOVELIST WRITES.

Stories For Talkies

Another well-known English novelist and playwright, Ronald Firbank, has just left for Hollywood to write original stories for the talkies. He recently signed a long term contract with Warner Brothers, who have been signing up quite a sensational number of important people lately. Their newly signed stars for this year include Ruth Chatterton, Constance Bennett, William Powell, Kay Francis, and Douglas Fairbanks, Junr.

EXTRAORDINARY CONTRACT.

Versatility Recognised.

Douglas Fairbanks has a remarkable contract. Under the terms of it Warner Brothers have secured his services not only as an actor, but as a writer, a production director, an art director, and costume designer. He may also be called upon to act as advisory director and interpreter in connection with the making of pictures in foreign languages.—"Picturegoer".



Miss Laxmi in "Priestess of Passion" (Surya Picture) to be released shortly in Bombay.

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

Indian Film Stories, Costumes, Settings And Direction.

The advancement of screen art and industry would be decidedly facilitated if the players and the playgoers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.

Mr. M. K. Phrensay Rashid, B.A., the film fan from Agra, Nal Basti, whose letter, published last week, about Indian film actors and actresses appears to have created, as anticipated, some excitement in

What we, the roughly Westernised Indians, want is something novel and unexpected. We have heard and read too much of antiquity. New detective stories, exciting scenes, unexpected turn in events, brevity in plot, daring feats and thrilling dangers are what we require.



Miss Noorjehan, the leading star in "Lust for Gold" Sharada picture to run from 25th at Vishnu Cinema.

the Indian film world, continues further his analysis of the photograph industry:—

FILM STORIES.

"Western ideas and civilization monopolise our minds and thoughts. Stories of old are like fables narrated by grand-fathers to please their grand-children.

1. Faithlessness of a Bhil for the sake of money in disclosing the secret of his master and thereby endangering his very life for the sake of gold.
2. Cowardice of a Rajput mother in advising her son to surrender. (Continued on Page 10).



Scene from "Chandrasena" Prabhat picture to run at Majestic on the 2nd.



Mr. Kale and Miss Muntaz in "Vagabond Lover", Sree Picture, running at the West End.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Improvement Trust Board, Corporation, Peenawar Maity's Day, Chawpatty Sands 6-15 p.m.
Alexandra Girls English Institution, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m.
S.S. 'Naldera' with English mails of April 9, due 8 p.m.

SATURDAY April 25.
The s.s. 'Mooltan' with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, April 27.
Results of the Intermediate Examination in Science, University Hall, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.
Eakri-Id. Holiday; Banks closed.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
The special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. After this is over there will be the adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the same place.

(E) WARD CONGRESS MEMBERS

The Congress membership forms for E (Byculla) Ward will be had at the Congress House. Those who want to enrol themselves as members of the Congress from this Ward or renew their membership should do so immediately as the membership role is soon going to be closed for the annual general elections.

Peshawar Martyrs' Day

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sikh Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. at Chowpatty Sands when Sirdar Jamiat Singh who will preside, will narrate the actual facts of the Satyagraha of our Pathan Martyrs. Several other speakers will address the meeting.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE
Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday the 24th inst.

MARATHA AIKECHHU SABHA

The Shivali Utsava will be celebrated by the Maratha Aikechhu Sabha at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Mr. R. B. Rawat's Chandrabhaga Nivas.

ST. SEBASTIAN GOAN HIGH SCHOOL

The Annual Prize Distribution and Concert will come off to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Instituto Luso Indiano, Burrows Lane.

BORIVLI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election of the Executive Committee of the Borivli Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 3rd May. Candidates for the election should send in their applications in writing to the Secretary by 1st May.

SANKARA JAYANTHI

The Purohitis of Matunga will celebrate Sankara Jayanthi in the Ashika Samaj premises No. 1 Shamli Ladda Building, Matunga, to-day (Thursday).

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

The Hon. Secy. writes:—Miss Pilo Vimaladai and Miss Hilla Vakeel will be 'At Home' to members on Sunday the 26th April at the former's residence 139, Hill Rd., Bandra at 5-30 p.m. Atiya Begum will read her drama, Mr. Suleiman will recite his own poems and there will be some musical items on the programme.

Truce in Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 21.
The release under the truce has been effected from the district prison of Mahmud Isqar a Sadr-ghazi sentenced to 12 months under Section 110. It is believed that the remaining five prisoners will not be released as Government thinks their offence was tinged with violence. The four who were first charged under the Explosive Act but convicted under Section 110 as the case under the Explosive Act was not strong have preferred appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

DISBANDED VOLUNTEERS

B. P. C. C. Corrects Inaccuracies

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS

The Joint Hon. Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes:—
During the last two or three days inaccurate reports have been appearing in the press regarding the disbanded volunteers of the Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's intervention in the affair. The facts of the case are as follows:—

During the 11 months the Civil Disobedience campaign was in progress, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had enlisted no less than 8,000 volunteers. Out of these over 5,000 have taken part in the campaign, a majority of them going to jail. On the day when truce was declared, we had about 2,000 volunteers on active duty. When the question of disbanding came, it was decided that such of the volunteers as were either on duty or in jail on the day of the truce should be paid Rs. 10/- each to enable them to go to their native places or to find jobs, if they wanted to remain in Bombay. All these 2,000 volunteers were disbanded before the middle of the last month. All of them excepting about 50 have obeyed the disbanding orders and have gone back to their normal avocations. About 50 disbanded volunteers had occupied the Congress premises without the permission of the authorities and they were staying there for two or three weeks. Every effort was made to induce them to quit the premises but they would not do so. A few of them had gone to the length of using bullying tactics evidently under the impression that the Congress would not resort to drastic measures. The case of these volunteers was referred to both Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and their advice sought in the matter. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a talk with these volunteers on last Sunday. He asked them to apologise to the Congress authorities for their conduct in the Congress House and also asked them to leave the premises within half an hour. They promptly did both these things in obedience to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's orders. They have been now temporarily lodged in two places. Some charitably disposed merchants have been looking after their food arrangements till they are employed somewhere. It is not possible for the Congress to make any arrangement for these few volunteers which it cannot do for the rest of the disbanded volunteers. Everybody knows that we have been making all endeavours to secure employment for our starving volunteers, but this will naturally take some time. Every effort is being made in the meanwhile to relieve the genuine hardships of bona-fide volunteers. Neither Pandit Jawaharlal nor any Congress authority has made any definite promise that they will make any arrangement in regard to a few, which they know, they are not in a position to make for all.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

We have one or two schemes under contemplation by which we hope to relieve to a certain extent the hardships of our volunteers, but even these schemes will take some time to materialise. We once again earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay and especially to the employing classes to come to our help by finding jobs for those who have made immense sacrifices in the service of their motherland.

DESH SEVika SANGH.

A general meeting of the members of the Desh Sevik Sangh, Volunteer Branch of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, will take place to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. at Madhav Baugh, C. P. Tank Road. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of Rashtriya Stree Sabha will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Wednesday the 29th April 1931, will be a Post Office Holiday on account of 'Bakri-Id.'

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, a public meeting of workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. on Lal Maidan, Lal Baugh, Parel, to commemorate the memory of Prashram Jadhav, a mill worker who died as the result of police firing during the 1928 Mill Strike. Mr. G. L. Kanekar will preside and amongst speakers will be Mrs. Ushabai Danve, Messrs. Laljee Pendse, V. H. Joshi, S. C. Mapankar, V. K. Tayde, S. B. Gakwad, S. Sangamnerkar, Tyab Shaikh, V. B. Karnik and Sunder Kabadi.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY

Programme For Bombay

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, B. P. C. C. writes:—
To commemorate the patriotic deeds of those who made immense sacrifices for the National Flag during the last Civil Disobedience campaign, the coming SUNDAY, the 26th April, will be observed as 'THE NATIONAL FLAG DAY'. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in collaboration with the Hindustani Seva Dal has drawn up programme for the celebration of the day in the city of Bombay.

PROGRAMME.
1. 7 a.m. (S.T.)—Rally of volunteers in uniform at the Congress House, The Hindustani Seva Dal, The National Militia, The Bombay Central Board of Volunteers and other Volunteers' Organizations in the City, will take part in the Rally.
2. 8 a.m. (S.T.)—The Flag salutation ceremony. Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B. P. C. C. will hoist the National Flag at the Congress House.
3. 5 p.m. (S.T.)—A huge procession of volunteers and citizens will form in the compound of the Congress House. The procession will pass through principal streets and terminate into a mass meeting at Chowpatty.
4. 6 p.m. (S.T.)—Mass Meeting of citizens on the Chowpatty sands. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Mrs. Naldu, Maulana Mahomaddul Kasuri and others, will address the gathering on 'THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL FLAG'. All Volunteers' Organizations and other public Associations are requested to join the celebrations and make the 'NATIONAL FLAG DAY' a complete success.

Citizens are hereby requested to hoist National Flags on their houses.

The day will also inaugurate 'THE FLAG WEEK' which the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to observe for carrying on the Congress activities on a very large scale. The complete programme for the Week will be announced later on.

B. P. C. C.
There will be a Special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. at the Congress Office.

BASAVA AND HIS REFORMS.

The Basavashwar Jayanti was celebrated on Tuesday, by the Bombay Lingayat Samaj. Mr. S. V. Jirge, the Secretary introduced the distinguished lecturer Mr. K. Natarajan.

In the course of his lecture on 'Basava and His Reforms' Mr. Natarajan said that Basava was one of the greatest sons of India. He was a modern social reformer 800 years ago. Other leaders in Basavashwar's times were only religious minded people. Basava only had the courage to take up to social reform. He abolished caste system and preached equality for men and women. He brought in practice all the social reforms which we are in the 20th century trying our level best to bring into practice. He was the greatest democrat in 12th century. The religion that Basava preached was a Monotheistic form of religion.

Mr. Annasaheb G. V. Mokashi, thanked the lecturer by saying that the best social reformer of the 12th century has been intelligently appreciated by the best social reformer of the 20th century just as a poet alone can best appreciate the qualities of a poet.

TEXTILE WORKERS' MEETING

(From a Correspondent.)
A meeting of textile workers was held at Sewri Hill on Monday the 20th inst. under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag). Messrs. Deshpande, K. A. Desai and Chimaji Jadhav spoke on the present condition of the textile workers. They referred to the growing unemployment consequent upon speeding up and rationalisation, and to the direct attacks on the wages of workers. They called upon the workers to strengthen their Union and to make it a solid mass organisation and to make the forthcoming Conference of textile workers a great success by participation of rank and file delegates from every mill.

SIR SIVASWAMY & ARMY COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 22.
It is understood on good authority that Sir Sivaswamy Iyer is invited to serve on the committee, appointed to inquire certain army matters and is expected to meet in Simla by the end of May.

DELHI WOMEN GET THE VOTE

Muslim Opposition Melts Down

NEW DELHI, April 22.
A proposal to enfranchise women in Delhi figured on the agenda of the Delhi Municipality to-day. It will be recalled that the principle to give the vote to women was accepted by the Municipality in July last year. Opposition to the resolution came from Mussalmans who felt that the resolution was premature as their womenfolk would not be taking full advantage of the vote for the next 10 years. After a heated debate lasting three hours the following qualifications for women voters were to-day accepted by the Committee:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN VOTERS.
A woman, in order to vote in municipal elections should be 21 years of age, and on the 1st November preceding the elections should have been the owner of premises in her own name of a rental of Rs. 120 per annum or more, according to the house tax register, or should have been literate and had during the six months immediately preceding the 1st November before the election been resident of the Municipality for a year or should have been the legal wife of a person who owned property yielding a rental of Rs. 120 per annum or more according to the house tax register or paid income tax, or should have been the legal wife of a person who paid income tax during the year preceding the elections.—A. P.

LORD CLIVE FOR PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, April 22.
Lord Clive and Count de Sails left Peshawar this morning for Kabul on a private visit to the British Legation where they will stay about a week.—A. P.

MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF GOVT IN VILE PARLE

Municipality's Address To Sir Rustum Vakil

"After strong agitation the people of Vile Parle have secured an independent Municipality and they mean to retain it. They refuse to be parties to any scheme which involves outsiders deciding what is and what is not in their interests."
In these words the Municipality of Vile Parle, a suburb near Bombay, voiced its strong protest against the scheme for a joint Municipality, familiarly known as 'Greater Bombay' scheme in an address presented to the Hon. Sardar Sir Rustum Vakil, Minister for local Self-Government, to the Bombay Government on Wednesday evening.

Mr. G. R. Desai, President and Mr. S. N. Kaibag, Vice-President of the Vile Parle Municipality received Sir Rustum Vakil. The representation which was read out enumerated the various local grievances. Referring to the 'exorbitant rate at which water was sold in Vile Parle' it pointed out that the Government purchased water from the Bombay Municipality at annas 5 per 1,000 gallons and supplied it to the various suburbs at Rs. 1/- per gallon. The Municipality suggested an economic rate of not exceeding annas 9 per 1,000 gallons.

Criticising the scheme for 'greater Bombay' the representation said "It is proposed to establish two centres of municipal administration one at Bandra and the other at Andheri. 'We in this town have always been opposed to the suggestion for a joint Municipality. In the first instance we hold that if the principle of training the people in the art of self-government is to be properly applied, the Government should not feel shy of establishing as many Municipalities as possible. In the cases of small Municipalities the Councilors are in close touch with executive and administrative work which really is the cream of Municipal work and have thus a large scope for exercising a suitable check over the office. In cases of large Municipalities the executive became to all intents and purposes practically the masters of the whole show."

SIR RUSTOM REPLIES.
The Minister replying to the address said the object of his visit was to acquaint himself with the needs and difficulties of the Suburban Municipalities.

Referring to the opposition to the 'Greater Bombay' scheme Sir Rustum remarked that the present position of Vile Parle Municipality could not remain permanent. That was a condition to which the people of Vile Parle had themselves agreed to when an independent Municipality was granted to them. The present position was bound to change with the development of the new scheme.

The Minister for Local Self-Government also visited Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Varsova and Salsette Municipalities.

Negation All Law And Order In Cawnpore

(Continued from page 1.)

ply scandalous and no one could have proved a worse failure than they.

Witness said Mr. Rodgers was very new to the town when riots broke out. He had been therefore, playing the second fiddle to the Deputy Superintendent of Police. It was the demand of the people of Cawnpore that the District Magistrate, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Nadir Ali, Sub-Inspector should be transferred. In fact the inquiry ought to have been held after their transfer to enable everybody to put his case freely and without fear. Considering the importance of the city, a first rate strong District Magistrate and a thoroughly good Kotwal with an experienced and strong superintendent of police were needed. In a commercial town like Cawnpore it was necessary to restore confidence for the sake of commerce and trade. The faith of the people was completely shaken, which was apparent from the fact that the people have not yet returned to their Mohallas. Mr. Sale did not resign his duties as the District Magistrate at all. He abdicated himself in favour of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. He asked witness definitely on the night of March 25 to tell everyone whom he met not to ring up Mr. Sale, but the Deputy Superintendent of Police who was in charge.

ALL DUE TO INCOMPETENCY.
Concluding witness stated that he had been on the best of terms with Mr. Sale and the Kotwal, but he considered it was his duty to his city in which he had lived for thirty-four years not to keep back anything that he knew in connection with the appalling loss of life and property which he put down to incompetency and gross carelessness of the officials. He had no axe to grind beyond performing a public duty with a view to safeguarding this and other cities from such calamities in future.—A. P.

"CONGRESS TYRANNY"

Mr. J. G. Ryan, Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, was the first witness after lunch. The witness gave his own opinions of the causes and immediate occasions for the recent riots and he emphasised that the 'tyranny' of the Congress in asking Muslims to close their shops was the immediate cause of the fight. In fact, witness was surprised that fighting had not taken place before as feelings had been very tense.

Question:—But the closing of Muslim shops was true for every city in India?

Answer:—Perhaps it had gone to such a stage here that it could not be tolerated any longer. He further stated that he had no knowledge of what aought the communities to immediate blows.

FIRE BRIGADE'S ACTIVITIES.
He was in administrative charge of the fire brigade and described at length the activities of that body during the riots. Witness said when his brigade went to Chaul Bajaja on the 24th, the hoses were cut and witness appealed to a Hindu Magistrate and he asked the police to do the needful as military disposition was not complete by that time.

President:—One of the military officers told me that the people cut the hoses and his men protected the hoses and dispersed the crowd.

Witness:—No. It was the Magistrate who helped us. Describing another incident on the 25th afternoon witness stated that he saw mounted police enter Halsey Road corner car shed. There was no fire but when witness came back from Gillbazar soon after where he had gone for getting more fire shops were well lit with fire.

"NO ORDERS."
Similarly witness described an incident on 26th morning when he went to Gwallott. All the bazar was a mass of flames and he saw a police picket on main road and when witness asked them what were the orders they replied "No orders."

Witness summarising the situation said that there were far less fires on 24th and 25th than on the 26th, the first night being comparatively peaceful although some shouting was heard that night as well.

"POLICE TOO WEAK."
Khan Bahadur Bashiruddin, Municipal Commissioner who was the next witness said that the chief cause of the trouble was the difference of political opinions between the two communities. The Gandhi-Irwin settlement had also emboldened the Hindus. The Khan Bahadur was very emphatic that Cawnpore police proved to be too weak for Cawnpore and further stated that police arrangements were quite inadequate on 24th and 25th. On the 27th the Collector appeared as mediator between the people and the police.

The witness was put a number of questions regarding Tanzeem.—A. P.

CUTTING DOWN OF HOSPITALS

Govt's Wail Of Financial Stringency

NO HOPE OF UTILISING FACILITIES PROVIDED

Under the arrangement contained in the City of Bombay Police Charges Act, 1907, the duty of establishing public hospitals and dispensaries and of carrying out other measures necessary for public medical relief has been placed on the Corporation, but Government have agreed to retain control of the following institutions:—

1. J. J. Hospital.
2. Bai Mohilal and Petit Hospitals.
3. Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.
4. Cama and Alibess Hospitals.
5. St. George's Hospital.
6. Jaffer Suleman Dispensary.
7. J. N. Wadia Dispensary, Matunga.

and to maintain them at the standard of efficiency in which they stood in 1907 in return for an annual payment of Rs. 4,14,500 by the Municipality. While, therefore, Government is bound to maintain, though not necessarily to enlarge these institutions, the responsibility for additions to the General Hospital accommodation of the City rests primarily upon the Municipality. Figures are then given to show that Government have gone far beyond their original undertaking and have assumed a liability which is four times as great as it was in 1907.

In 1924 a Medical Relief Committee was appointed. The Committee commented on the insufficiency of hospital accommodation in the city and recommended that it should be enlarged by about 2,000 additional beds. The immediate provision of 850 beds as a first instalment of the scheme.

GOVERNMENT'S SHARE.
In addition to these expansions the accommodation in the G. T. Hospital has been increased in recent years from 120 beds to 268 beds, i.e. an addition of 148 beds, and the Elappa Balam Pavilion with accommodation for 104 beds has been added to the J. J. group of hospitals. Thus 474 extra beds have been provided during the last five years.

Moreover, Government contributed during the year 1928-27 a sum of Rs. 5,15,000, towards the initial cost of the N. M. Wadia Maternity Hospital, and have agreed liability roughly amounting to Rs. 35,000 per annum on account of part of the annual recurring cost of that institution.

MUNICIPALITY'S SHARE.
The Bombay Municipal Corporation have not found it advisable to proceed with the expansion of hospital accommodation on the lines laid down in 1924, except to the extent that the plague ward of 36 beds at the Arthur Road Hospital was constructed at a cost of Rs. 95,000. On the other hand they have increased the number of beds for which they are partly or wholly responsible.

Since the Corporation have undertaken the same liability as Government in connection with the management of the N. M. Wadia Maternity Hospital and further liability on account of Sai Jeebal Wadia Hospital for Children. The accommodation therein is 150 and 128 beds, respectively.

FUND OF 16 LAKHS.

The Governor's Hospital Fund has substantially fulfilled its obligation in the matter of providing jointly with Government extra beds in the J. J. Group of Hospitals. But it has not yet contributed its share towards extensions of Municipal Hospitals because, with the small exemption noted above, the Municipality has not carried out to any considerable extent the extensions contemplated in the original scheme but have proceeded on other lines. The Fund has collected a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs, against an anticipated expenditure by it of Rs. 35 lakhs. It has spent a little over Rs. 10 lakhs on the extensions of Government hospitals and now has in hand an invested capital, the cash value of which is about Rs. 6 lakhs.

The situation has changed materially since Government volunteered in 1924, to come to assistance of the Municipality in providing the extra hospital accommodation required in the City. In his speech at the General meeting of the Governor's Hospital Fund on March 24, 1931, His Excellency the Governor has pointed out that the inherent weakness of the Fund is the lack of any endowment to provide for the maintenance expenses of the extensions erected with its assistance.

BURDEN ON GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Expenditure on the Bombay City Hospitals has proved a heavy burden on the finances of Government, at a time when their resources are restricted and when they are compelled to retrench in many other directions, and on the Municipality on whose resources there are ever increasing demands. Further, the municipal hospitals are in many respects being starved of what have now

become urgent necessities. In fairness to other parts of the Presidency, Government can hold out no hope that they will be in a position in the near future to open any of the new beds that have been provided but are now lying empty and unutilised.

ACQUAINTING THE PUBLIC.
They are publishing this note because they consider it desirable that the public should be made aware of the exact position that has been reached. They propose to take an early opportunity of discussing the situation with representatives of the Governor's Hospital Fund and of the Corporation, and to consider in consultation with them whether any way can be found of taking advantage of the unused hospital facilities which the generosity of the public has assisted in providing.

BOGS OF CONFISCATED PADDY

Fruitless Attempts To Prevent Its Removal

BARDOLI "NAUJAWANS" ARRESTED & RELEASED

SURAT, April 22.

Fruitless attempts were made to-day not to allow bags of paddy confiscated and sold to a third party in Bardoli to be removed from Surat railway goodsyard. It is stated that the bags were brought from Bardoli for sale in Surat during the last few days, but owing to picketing they could not be removed. When the owner to-day again attempted to remove them some members of the newly formed 'Navjawan Sangh' reached the goodsyard and tried to dissuade the cartmen from removing the bags.

NAUJAWAN PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Meanwhile the police asked the 'Navjawan' to vacate the railway yard but the order was not obeyed, whereupon the President of the Navjawan Sangh was arrested. Other members of the Sangh again attempted to stop the cartmen at the gate but the cartmen managed, to pass, the gate with the help of the police. The carts were again held up at the main road where a large crowd assembled. The police thereupon arrested two persons and the carts were allowed to proceed. The arrested persons were all released subsequently.—A. P.

ON GUARD AGAINST COMMUNAL TROUBLE

Lahore Citizens' Move

LAHORE, April 22.

Since rumours have been current that communal relations in Lahore have become strained owing to the Cawnpore riots, Mr. Abdul Aziz, President of the Municipality, convened a meeting of 15 influential Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs when the situation was reviewed and they were entrusted with the task of allaying all such rumours and being on guard against any communal trouble. All Municipal Commissioners have also been requested to co-operate in this direction.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, April 21.

YARNS SOUTHERN:—Single Skeins 20's per lb. 19-1/2 cents.
2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb. 33 cents.
2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 47 cents.

New Orleans Mid. Cotton Spot 9.92 cents.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Apr. 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£106
P. & O. Banking Corporation	26
National Bank of India	£34-1/2
Funding Loan	£92-7/8
Conversion Loan	£30
Indian Loan	£101-1/4
Rupce Paper	£45-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling	£240-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling	£250
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£270-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£104-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£96-1/8
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.	
Demand Mills.	495-72

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KARACHI.

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In my detailed account which will be sent you by V.P. for Rs. 1/- only I will tell you of Profit or Loss in Business—Promotion, Transfer or Dismissal in service—Birth and Marriage—Domestic Happiness and Illnesses. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies. A reward of Rs. 100/- would be awarded to anyone challenging my statement.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1931.

THE R. T. C. AND LIBERALS

A fairly frank criticism of the Round Table Conference was attempted by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, a Liberal delegate to the Conference, at a public meeting in Bombay. The criticism is worth some special consideration with regard to the future work of the Conference in which the Congress itself is now directly interested. Mr. Chintamani seems to be on the whole satisfied with the progress of the Conference. And he attempts to justify his satisfaction on the ground, among others, that the Congress would not have consented to accept the work of the Conference as a basis for further negotiation "if it had not felt that it was sufficiently satisfactory." But if Mr. Chintamani had pursued the salient points of his own analysis to their logical conclusion, he would have given the credit for the Congress entry into the Conference not so much to the latter's achievements but to the forces at work behind the Conference, forces which he has himself discerned. He admits that the decisions of the Conference were, to a large extent, determined by the boycott movement in India and by the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the movement. The Indian campaign as a whole is mainly responsible for what little success, if any, the R. T. Conference has achieved; and India's proved capacity to carry on a bigger campaign, if necessary, will, more than anything else, determine the future decisions of the Conference. But what did the Liberals contribute to the movement? Nothing but idle criticism. The boycott campaign is neither unconstitutional nor risky and has been approved as a measure of defence even by a Prince of Liberals like Gokhale. But Mr. Chintamani has to regret that the Liberals did not do their bit by the boycott movement. Even now they do not seem to have seen their error. Their Council has passed a number of resolutions, more or less academic, one of them according a gushing welcome to the new Viceroy, and another approving of the "Irwin-Gandhi" settlement—note the priority given to a non-Indian official—as terminating unprecedented "trouble" in India—Liberals at least suffered least from the trouble. But the Liberal Council did not think it necessary to pass a resolution on the Swadeshi movement with special reference to the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar. It is no wonder that, as Mr. Chintamani himself admitted, the Liberals have not been able to make much impression on the country.

The Liberal Council regrets that the principle of separation of Burma and the various safeguards tentatively proposed at the Conference are regarded by the British Government as settled facts. The Indian National Congress will unsettle the facts even if other bodies are content with expressing regret. Its success will be speedier if other bodies support it and are prepared at least to call a spade a spade. There is ample documentary evidence in the Sankey Report itself to prove that almost all the resolutions of the Conference except the principle of Federation and responsibility at the Centre are provisional and subject to reconsideration. It would be bad faith to regard any of them as settled facts. And to suppose that the principle of the separation of Burma is irrevocably settled at the suggestion of designing officials and their nominees at the Conference would be one of the biggest frauds ever perpetrated by Imperialist intrigue. For the Indian delegates to proceed with the work of the Conference on the assumption that Burma is irrevocably outside the Indian Federation would be a cowardly surrender and base ingratitude towards the Burmans. We cannot imagine the Congress to have anything to do with the R. T. Conference on that assumption. Finally, to repeat and re-emphasise what we have said before it is no business of His Majesty's Government to say what the Conference has or has not finally decided. The Conference itself is the sole final judge in such matters.

HOW LONG, O LORD ?

The Political correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" who is usually well informed on the imperial commissions of the British Aristocracy, writes as follows:—

"There is an impression, I find, that Lord Willingdon, Viceroy-designate of India, is taking up his appointment for a temporary period only. Indeed, in circles which ought in the ordinary way to be well informed, I have actually heard

serious discussion of his probable successor." Lord Willingdon who has just assumed the Viceroyalty, has been thus apparently sent to fill a stop-gap office, a belief corroborated by his well-earned claim for rest, and the writer suggests that if full tenure is contemplated the British Government should issue a timely statement. No such statement has been published. Very little difference will probably accrue in the evolution of India on account of any particular individual being the King's representative at any future time, but we have our curiosity regarding the intentions behind the temporary selection. Is it to mollify Civilian Governors, or to rally the minorities or to inaugurate a fresh spell of coercion after the failure of wily social intercourse? Is it meant to instill courage in the Services and fortify the claim for safeguards? The talk of a successor so early in his regime is extremely puzzling.

Lord Willingdon had an opportunity of making a straightforward declaration of British policy on landing in India, but all we see is an incongruous assurance on safeguards to a deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which, with the support and inclusion of a representative Government, official, picked from a State Railway, managed to honour him with Latin quotations common, of course, in the daily trade-chaat of Bombay Clubs. With the anticipation of a short term for Lord Willingdon, so knowingly proclaimed in the British Press, we are prompted to ask whether there is any truth in the forebodings of new repression through a Centralised officialdom. Ordinances have become a commonplace instrument, and we have to wait and see if reactionary intrigues are still going to have the field-day they enjoyed under the Christian forbearance of his predecessor. News from Gujarat is none too encouraging and the Government are, it seems, busy mulling white-wash for an official communiqué instead of carrying out the terms of the Truce in a conscientious spirit.

JUST TRIBUTE

At the Women's Conference in London arranged by the Commonwealth of India League glowing tributes were paid by British women, distinguished for their work in emancipating the women of their own country from political and legal disabilities, to the "courage and determination" of Indian women during the recent struggle. One of the speakers said that "there had been nothing so thrilling in modern days." It was, indeed, a most inconvenient thrill for the agents of Britain in India who fought the movement with the instruments of coercion. During the epic year when India was "under the rule of the lathi"—as Mr. Brailsford graphically epitomises the coercion regime—Indian women did not flinch. Their patience, disciplined enthusiasm and eagerness to suffer, coupled with their instinctive promotion of non-violence, combined to place the national struggle on a plane which is rightly being appreciated in other countries.

WELCOME EFFORT

Mr. M. I. David pursues his unostentatious activity of helping to create an atmosphere of inter-communal good-will. In a statement to the Press which we published yesterday he makes the concrete and practical suggestion that conciliation committees should be formed "which would be favourably placed to play a useful role both in preventing the development of incipient trouble and also in restoring peace." The suggestion is, of course, not a new one. It will be recalled that the Peace Committee established by the citizens of Bombay when this city was in the grip of communal frenzy did excellent work, though curiously that work did not receive any official acknowledgement. So far as we know that Peace Committee is not yet dissolved. It can function on the lines Mr. David so admirably suggests and lead the way in checking successfully "incipient trouble." With the tragedy of Cawnpore fresh in their minds, we should imagine all lovers of peace and inter-communal good-will everywhere in this country will be extremely willing to promote conciliation efforts.

Trifles.

Reviewing a pamphlet by Mr. H. L. Chabiani, entitled "Separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency" the "Times of India" says: "But he is able to support his epithets with facts and, not for the first time, to show that

there is quite a good case to be made out against separating Sind from the Bombay Presidency."

Publishers are expected to announce shortly the publication of a counter-pamphlet by Seth Abdullah Haroon, in which the learned author will prove beyond doubt Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration—if not Congress funds—being behind both Mr. Chabiani's pamphlet and the Anglo-Indian journal's review.

"Rebels continue to disturb the peace of Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy and Henzada in Burma."—Anglo-India.

The immediate need of granting Separate Electorates is clearly indicated.

I beg your pardon. I have made a mistake in good faith. I was thinking of India. Please read "Separation" for "Separate Electorates".

"Move for Muslim Round Table Conference." "Unanimous Demands from Hindus."—Times of India Headlines.

Sir Mohd. Shafi has declared that he has not yet received them from either Mahatma Gandhi or the Hindu Mahasabha.

"Justice in Spain." English legal system to be followed.

The one in force in India or that in England?

An "Independent Tribunal" has been promised by Mr. Benn regarding military expenditure in India.

Asked about the Imperial aspect of the Army with special reference to the N. W. F. P. Mr. Shaikat Ali is reported to have been heard to murmur: "Our demands are just. They will all be granted at the R. T. C. Muslims must remain united."

As I follow the progress of the Enquiry at Cawnpore—the Government Inquiry I mean, not the Congress one—I am continually reminded of Mr. Winston Churchill's delighted welcome to Cawnpore events as his very important "allies." I have, however, not yet been able to analyse my own reactions to the evidence of witnesses. I am awaiting Mr. Churchill's advice. And I should ask the "Evening News" also to do so.

It was reported that at one of the Viceroy's farewell functions, Sir Fadi Hussein did not wear the decorations properly. Really some men have honours thrust upon them!

But to prevent similar mishaps in future, I would suggest to the authorities to hold seasonal dress parades for their standing list of invitees. Such rehearsals will keep them in trim at state functions.

Consistency is the hob-goblin of young minds. Maulana Hasarat Mohani is the one man who has studiously kept himself above it. If you ask me what he is in politics, I will ask you in return "what he is not?" He does not believe in the proverb that "Delhi is very distant." And at one stroke he has translated his belief by having one leg in Delhi and the other in Lucknow!

This reminds me of a strange anecdote of Akbar's time. During a faction fight, rival parties approached the Emperor for help. Akbar was too obliging to disoblige anybody with the result that he sent two detachments from the Imperial Army, one to each party. Both the parties voted him as an impartial Emperor, though it resulted in the casualty of his own men.

And Maulana Hasarat Mohani is "impartial" in his own way. He advised the All-Party-wallas to walk out of the R. T. C. if they did not get their demands for majority protection, minority safeguards and weightage in provinces. In Lucknow he declared a "Holy War" against weightage and reservations. You may ask how he reconciles contradictory views. He will say that he is a true Mussalman and never a partisan.

The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court paid a visit to the Espanado Court the other day. He must have felt the real "truce" spirit there. It is all quiet at Azad maidan.

"No amount of camouflage will do," declared Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi to a "Times of India" representative. "A handful of Muslims styling themselves Nationalists could not convert 70 millions of Muslims to that view."

Mr. Ghaznavi is axagging. Nationalists Muslims have to convert, not 70 millions, but only 7½ millions less a "handful of Muslims." By the way, I wonder, if Mr. Ghaznavi knows what "camouflage" is.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING RAPID PROGRESS.

(BY TECHNICIAN.)

The future of Indian Textile Industry is exceptionally bright, provided the persons guiding the destinies of the industry make a supreme effort to march with the tide of growing Nationalism. It must be possible for us to be independent of outside supplies within a couple of years; but imports as such can never be completely eliminated. Raw material is there in abundance and even for the satisfaction of the fastidious few necessary quantities of the fine stapled varieties of cotton may be imported. At the same time the agriculturists must be encouraged to grow finer varieties of cotton by the State supplying them with not only fine staple cotton seeds but also facilitating their methods of cultivation.

A glance at the following statistics will show that we are fast driving away the foreign goods from our markets. In the year 1913-14 India supplied 27.2 per cent. of her needs in cloth, and England and Japan contributed 72.6 per cent. and an insignificant quantity respectively; whereas in the year 1930-31 (half year) the percentages were: Indian 68.9, England 21.6 and Japan 9.5. Indian production includes that of hand-looms.

Table showing Production in India, Britain and Japan.

Fiscal Year	Indian Production	Great Britain	Japan
1913-14	1164	3104	9
1919-20	1640	967	76
1920-21	1581	1282	170
1921-22	1731	955	90
1922-23	1725	1453	108
1923-24	1700	1319	123
1924-25	1970	1614	155
1925-26	1984	1287	217
1926-27	2259	1467	244
1927-28	2357	1543	323
1928-29	1893	1457	357
1929-30	2419	1235	552
1930-31 (1st Half)	1233	387	163

Hand-Spinning and Hand-Wearing should be developed to a large extent which is the work of the Congress and the rejuvenated mills should work 18 hours a day with two shifts of 8 hours each, the existing labour being divided between the two on condition stated below. The renowned recommendations of the Whitley Commission: Members come none-too-soon and 8 hours' shifts should be universally adopted all over India. The industry must be completely rationalised on a systematic basis.

HOW TO SECURE.

According to Dr. J. A. Bowie, M.A., Rationalisation means Efficient Planning and control of Production and Selling and involves three stages, viz. 1. Planning. 2. Rearrangement and 3. Development. It should be planned on the basis under "Budgetary Control". He further says that the first result of this will be some increase of "Technological" unemployment and as such the claim of labour should be met sympathetically. Rationalisation also demands a higher competency in the administration.

The editorial comments of the Textile World may be taken as a basis for a start to be made in the right directions. The journal says:—"The industry has to provide for the development of accurate statistical data; for the examination of the fundamentals upon which its manufacturing technique is based; for the dissemination of sound principles of cost finding; for the scientific cultivation of new markets, both domestic and foreign; for the elimination of the necessary machinery or not. The findings of this well organised body should enable the powers that be to act in a concerted manner and enjoy all the benefits of a thriving industry. A statistical department with its multifarious activities should be a permanent feature of the industry, if it wants to take the rightful place in the economic life of the country. America is ahead of all the countries in this respect and should be emulated."

"The results of such fundamental activities must be applied individually, if they are to be reflected in financial statements. Their existence does not automatically bring success to any mill, strong or weak."

"The significance of this fact has been realised by many progressive manufacturers who have joined in co-operative activities at a temporary loss to themselves—not out of a spirit of philanthropy or brotherly love, but because they knew there was a permanent success for them so long as they were identified with an industry whose production and distribution status was chaotic."

The above is a very good summary of what the industry must do to become efficient and then be really called "The National Textile Industry."

CENTRAL ORGANISATION

The first and foremost thing that the industry as a whole should do is to form a Central Organisation consisting of Technical Experts, Economists and Statisticians. This body should be asked to compile statistics of all the varieties of cloth, foreign and Indian hand-loom and mills—that is being consumed all over India, and in all cases samples should be collected with complete data of place of manufacture, quantity and all other technical details. Once this work is complete an analysis of the imported varieties should be made and the possibility of their manufacture in India. If suitable plants are not in existence then it should be ascertained whether it will be a business proposition to imitate with imports from Great Britain and Japan.

Yards	Percentage of Total	Imports	Production
India	Great Britain	India	Great Britain
4361	27.2	72.6	0.0
2691	60.9	36.3	2.8
3091	52.0	42.4	5.6
2824	62.3	34.4	3.3
3319	52.5	44.2	3.3
3188	54.1	42.0	3.9
3793	52.7	43.2	4.2
3518	56.5	37.2	6.3
4047	56.9	36.9	6.1
4330	55.8	36.5	7.7
3793	51.0	39.3	9.6
4308	57.4	29.3	13.3

And Sir Md. Shafi thinks that "the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is not even half as important as his all but lead Muslim League! His list of provincial representatives is also remarkable. He seems to pretend that the "major Provinces" are all or Separate Electorates. How is it that he could not think of other men? Why, even his own friends—Mr. Shaikat Ali himself—would blush before venturing to credit, for instance, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, of Bengal and Nawab Abdul Qarum of the N.W.F.P. with representative character. Sir Md. Shafi is perfectly at liberty to suggest as many Round Table Conferences as he likes. But one imitation of Lord Irwin in selecting the personnel is rather too obvious to be convincing.

The next thing that should receive the attention of the mill-owners should be to direct the searchlight within the internal constitution of the mills in all its aspects. Complete rejuvenation of the mills must be effected in view of the great and progressive improvements in processing and management. Consideration to the technical equipment should be given. This will enable them not only to improve the quality and increase production but also to enable labour to look after more machines. Competitive conditions require a sound foundation for sound managing and selling.

TWO SHIFTS.

The existing labour will have to be divided between the two shifts—Night shifts being only a temporary feature lasting till the expansion of the industry to a point that is existing at present for 10 hours. It is the sacred duty of the mill-owners to consider the employees as co-partners in the manufacturing unit and as such they should do all necessary things not only to improve their working conditions within but also look to their welfare outside the mill limits until the future National Government is in a position to look after them. A contented labour is surely a distinct asset. Whatever procedure is (Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Effective Still.

In his latest report on Lancashire cotton industry, dated 1st April, Mr. Frederick Tattersall says: "India has continued to provide a fair amount of demand in light bleaching cloths and fancies and occasional sales have taken place, but no bulk orders have been mentioned. There have been no indications of a bigger trade in shottes and thousands of looms normally engaged in producing this class of fabric are at a standstill." It may be presumed that the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement has not, so far, apparently affected the Indian boycott of foreign cloth. The presumption is strengthened by the latest discussion on the subject in the Commons on the 21st instant, in the course of which Government was again reminded of the representation of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association that "the provisional agreement between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi had not led to any notable improvement in the Lancashire trade." To the Indians, however, it should not be enough to maintain the pre-Truce position. The campaign must now be further intensified and the volunteers cannot afford to rest on their oars till the boycott is complete.

Sjt. Shafi's Proposal.

We congratulate Sir Md. Shafi on recognising Nationalism among Mussalmans. But we congratulate him more heartily on the subtle complacency with which he seeks to belittle the importance of Muslim Nationalism. At his proposed Round Table Conference he has very kindly consented to allow three representatives of the Nationalist Muslim Party as against four from the so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference. He is modest enough not to want more than three men on behalf of the All-India Muslim League. What is the significance of the League? It boasts of: (1) an ex-President whose one great qualification is that he is ever absent at decisive moments. (2) A Secretary, who makes the existence of the League "at best a meaningless" "sometimes absurd—statement every three months, and (3) a President, who is Sir Mahomed Shafi himself.

Imitating Irwin.

And Sir Md. Shafi thinks that "the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is not even half as important as his all but lead Muslim League! His list of provincial representatives is also remarkable. He seems to pretend that the "major Provinces" are all or Separate Electorates. How is it that he could not think of other men? Why, even his own friends—Mr. Shaikat Ali himself—would blush before venturing to credit, for instance, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, of Bengal and Nawab Abdul Qarum of the N.W.F.P. with representative character. Sir Md. Shafi is perfectly at liberty to suggest as many Round Table Conferences as he likes. But one imitation of Lord Irwin in selecting the personnel is rather too obvious to be convincing.

"Coming Shortly."

The "Times of India" publishes a report about "an important joint meeting of the Bombay Cabinet." It says that this meeting is understood to have taken stock of the position arising out of Gandhiji's conversations with Lord Irwin and Sir Frederick Sykes. "In this connection," we are informed with a solemnity inevitable to objective inspirations, "it is strongly felt in some quarters, that, while Congress leaders have been repeatedly affirming of late that local officials in Gujarat have not been observing the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi Truce, the Bombay Government should have made a public declaration as to the true state of affairs." And "it is likely that the Government may issue a Press Communique." We will await the treat with excited interest. For one thing, it is a very long time since the Director of Information made his last attempt to protect the public from Congress propaganda. We hope his "come-back" would be sufficiently effective to compensate the people of the Bombay Presidency for his recent neglect. Meanwhile, we would suggest to the Bombay Government and their publicity agent to omit all mention of the trouble that they are having with the Manager of the Nava Jwan Press and of the settlement lately arrived at between the Nadiad peasants and the Collector.

KARACHI CONGRESS SUCCESS CREATES IMPRESSION IN LONDON

Ludicrous Attempt Of Die-Hard Press To Paint Gandhiji Red

WELL FINANCED PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA

(From Our Correspondent).

BY AIR MAIL

LONDON, April 2.

The Congress session at Karachi is over, and with it are shattered the hopes entertained in some quarters for serious dissensions in the Congress camp. The careful manner in which what seemed to be a difficult 'impasse' has been got over has created a very favourable impression on this side, and done a great deal to enhance the prestige of the Congress. As would be expected, the Cawnpore riots were being used by certain sections of the British Press to fortify their trite arguments about Hindu-Muslim differences testifying to India's unfitness to rule herself; but the achievements at Karachi have thrown into the background the Cawnpore trouble, and the unity of the Congress has emerged triumphant, much to the chagrin and surprise of certain people in this country. With a view to belittle the importance of the results achieved at Karachi, it is now sought to be made out that Congress is a Hindu organisation, and represents Hindu opinion only, and that Muslim opinion has yet to be reconciled. In the meantime, certain sections of the press are fondly cherishing the belief that in the Federal structure Committee, Mr. Gandhi will legitimately be able to describe an All-India Federal Constitution with safeguards as Purna Swaraj.

INCONSISTENCIES OF DIE-HARD PRESS

The die-hard press has lost no opportunity to picture Mr. Gandhi as having gone red. At the same time inconsistently enough, their correspondents in India are labouring to convey that Mr. Gandhi is under the influence of the Indian capitalists, and it does afford rather amusing reading to find Indian capitalists being attacked for their part in the recent developments, as if the European capitalists would have done anything less. No doubt it would have suited such correspondents and the interests they represent, if the camouflage of equality and safeguards for British interests had gone down with the Indian public opinion, without difficulty having been raised by the Indian commercial interests. But the mentality is that of the scientist who condemned the gorilla as being an extremely wicked animal on the ground that it defends itself when attacked; and the Indian commercial interests have come to be "betes noirs" for the heinous crime of defending themselves against every subtle move to throttle them.

WELL FINANCED PROPAGANDA

In this connection, it would be interesting to know more of the activities of the British commercial interests whose vast resources may safely be depended upon to provide more extensive ramifications in their game to secure their position of domination and virtual monopoly in India. How much of the extensive propaganda now on foot in this country against Indian aspirations is financed by interested magnates, is also a question which may be usefully explored. It would be no exaggeration to say that commerce holds the key, and therefore, British interests may be expected to do everything to try and ensure that Indian commerce is represented on the Round Table Conference by those who would be more amenable to the usual British methods of achieving their own ends. Social functions, which are apparently intended to establish personal contact between the individual members of the Conference, have also their sinister side meant to divert opposition by seemingly friendly intercourse—a weapon

not infrequently deadly against Indians of a certain class.

A RUMOUR MOVE.

In reply to Mr. Freeman on Monday last in the House of Commons, it was stated on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, that he was not in a position to state the names of the proposed Federal Structure Committee, its terms of reference, and the date. Although nothing could be elicited from the reply, it is believed in certain quarters, that if Mr. Gandhi and other Congress representatives come as members of the Federal Structure Committee, the discussions will not be confined strictly to the four corners of the terms of reference of that Committee, and it is expected that efforts will be made unofficially to arrive at an understanding generally over other matters not falling within the purview of that Committee, thus paving the way for smoother working in other committees. In considering how far any such agreements will prove useful, the future conservative attitude towards India must be carefully taken into account. The recent pact between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook will not be without its repercussions on the former's attitude on the Indian question. This is all the more probable in view of the retirement of Lord Irwin from the Viceroyalty, when Mr. Baldwin will feel himself more unfettered to go the whole hog, as a considerable and by no means negligible number of the Conservative rank and file would have him do. There is hardly any doubt that the opinion in the Conservative party is sufficiently weighty and one should not be surprised to find Mr. Baldwin stiffening his attitude on the Indian question.

AT IT AGAIN.

Sir Reginald Craddock is at it again, and followed up his letter to the "Manchester Guardian" to which I made reference last week, by another appearing this morning in the same paper. He enumerates a whole list of extraordinary powers that he would recommend to deal with the present discontent in India. He denies that there is any true national feeling in India. The Congress, he condemns, as an evil conspiracy to give power and place to Brahmins, and full power of exploitation to Indian commerce. The letter is full of venom, and invectives against the Congress, and appeals to hard-headed Lancashire and British Commerce generally not to be content with the crumbs that fall from the table of the Marwari and the Gujarati, and thereby dig its own grave. Hard-headed Lancashire's reply is reflected in the editorial columns of the paper. In a well reasoned reply to Sir Reginald Craddock, the futility of denying the existence of national feeling is pointed out, and it is further emphasised that the success of the Round Table Conference would be all in Lancashire's favour. Such prejudices as officials in the position of Sir Reginald Craddock come to imbibe in their surroundings in India die hard as a rule, and it is not therefore surprising that Sir Reginald has shown himself so obsessed with the Brahmin bogey, which served them some years ago in their tirade against the late Lokamanya Tilak.

ANTI-INDIAN INDIAN.

It was left to Mr. Warris Ameer Ali, the retired Indian Civil Servant to write to the "Times" on behalf of the Indian Empire Society, defending the recent activities of that body in regard to India. In the course of his letter, he refers to Congress volunteers—and demonstrators as "a mere fraction of hirelings, dupes or bad characters" and claims that the Indian Empire Society is "in close touch with friends among all classes," who he hints, are in a better position to appreciate the realities which are not usually apparent to superficial observers. It seems clear that the Society recognise the usefulness of having an Indian to take up cudgels on their behalf in their anti-Indian campaign, which it is understood is going to be pursued with greater vigour.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

Controversy Over Missing Passengers' Names

"CLUES" FROM BITS OF PAPER

"The English Edition of the 'War of Indian Independence,' written by Mr. V. D. Savarkar and published in England, was proscribed by a resolution of April 6, 1910 announced in the Government Gazette. The Indian reprint in two volumes of the said book was printed at Lahore and published by a Calcutta firm sometime ago. The latter has run into second edition, the exhibit of which has been tendered in the Court. I have noticed copies of the book being sold freely at Karachi during the last session of the Congress," said Sub-Inspector, Mangesh Hari Kamat of the Criminal Intelligence Department on Wednesday in the course of his evidence in connection with the seizure of a few copies of the 'War of Indian Independence' from the several accused, at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with conspiracy to disseminate seditious literature, possessing fire-arms in contravention of the Indian Arms Act and attempting to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

After the examination was concluded, Mr. Henry John Dyer, of the C.I.D., was cross-examined by Messrs. Pandit, Chagla, Kirlikar and Sabnis as regards the details of the search and the articles seized by the witness. SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE. Sub-Inspector Gangaram Govindram Gavde examined by Counsel for the prosecution, said that witness was on casual leave on October 9, 1930, and hence returned to his quarters at the Lamington Road Police Station at 10 p.m. that day. Mr. Healy was the Commissioner of Police at that time. As a heavy landslide had occurred on or about September 9, the road to the Police Commissioner's bungalow at Walkeswar was blocked. Witness went to sleep at 11 p.m. on October 9. After midnight witness heard a commotion and came down to inquire. On the morning of October 10, witness resumed duty and took part in the investigation of the case. The day following his surrender Bapat took witness to his rooms Nos. 42, 43 and Acharya's Chawl, Kirwadi at Dadar. As the keys could not be had, the padlock of the room No. 42 was broken open in the presence of a 'punch'. A cyclostyle machine was found from that room. As the padlock of room No. 43 could not be broken open, the intercommunicating door was forced open by thumping and kicking and an entry was effected into the adjoining room.

Proceeding witness stated that he went with Upadhye to Wadap to arrest Dhamankar. Witness found the wife and step-mother of Bapat there, who told witness that Dhamankar had gone to Karjat. Statements of Bapat's wife and mother were recorded. Witness received a bedding but not the stick, which was dropped into a deep well, handed over to Dhamankar's mother-in-law by the Bapat's family.

FOLLOWING THE PASSENGERS. On October 14, witness said, he got numbers of two-and-a-half second class railway tickets from Inspector Lyons and description of the passengers travelling on those tickets. Being asked to follow the man, woman and boy, witness left Bombay by the Punjab Mail and halted at Chalisgaon. On further inquiries witness learnt from Mr. Rebello, a crew foreman that an extension was issued on those tickets from Chalisgaon to Cawnpore. After taking down the statement of that foreman in the train, witness proceeded to Cawnpore via Jhansi, where he learnt on enquiry that the tickets were not collected.

Gavde continued that he saw the railway register at Cawnpore and traced Abdul Rashid, a witness, who had collected the tickets. Ticket Collector gave description of the passengers, but witness could not trace them in the city. Witness went through the C. I. D. records.

CONTROVERSY OVER NAMES.

At this stage a controversy over the names of Durgadevi and Kallaspatri arose between Counsel for the prosecution and the defence.

Witness learnt about Durgadevi wife of Bhagvaticharam, alleged to be Sharda, one of the absconding accused from Vijaykumar Singh and Ajaykumar Ghose at Cawnpore.

At Delhi on his second trip, witness questioned Kallaspatri and received certain information. Consequently witness went to Lahore and traced Kallaspatri and left him in the hands of the La-

Two Persons Lose Their Lives While On Tiger Hunt

INFURIATED TIGRESS CATCHES ATTACKERS BY NECK

BANGALORE, April 22.

Two villagers, one of whom a marksman and the other an amateur Shikari, lost their lives while out on a tiger hunt in the Karehalli jungle 12 miles from Bangalore.

INFURIATED TIGRESS. A full grown tigress was pursued and surrounded by a party of villagers. The first shot aimed at the beast missed and the second hit her in the leg. The infuriated beast charged through the smoke and caught the attackers by their neck and fatally mauled them before she could be scared away by a volley of irregular shots and the shouts of the villagers.

THIRD MAN IN HOSPITAL. A third man also was brought with serious injuries to the Bangalore Hospital yesterday. He is making slow recovery. It is feared that the wounded tigress has cubs in the neighbourhood.

A. P.

here police for further investigations. Witness also succeeded in tracing Dhanvantari. For the specimen handwriting of Sukhdeo Raj (Buddhiman) witness traced an application. The writing on the telegraphic money order was sent to an expert at Lahore along with the application for opinion. In consequence of an information received from Kallaspatri witness critically examined the articles of clothing seized from the Valdyia Villa and came across V. R. alleged to be the initials of Vishvanath Rao Vaishampayan.

"CLUES" FROM BITS OF PAPER

Reverting, witness further stated that he was deputed on October 10, by Inspector Lyons to search a room in the Hanuman Terrace in front of the Lamington Road Police station. As the result of the search, witness arrested certain persons, one of whom was a man cook with very long hair. As the case progressed, this man named Vasant Raja was discharged by the Magistrate on 'witness' application. The accused witness said, were kept in the different lock-ups, but they were occasionally brought to the Lamington Road police station. On the complaint of Moghe, the approver, witness searched the cell of Bapat and found below the bed in the crevices of the planks, some torn pieces of paper, which were afterwards arranged by the help of the approver and Dhamankar, who identified Bapat's handwriting.

Concluding witness deposed that while questioning Moghe about the 'ballad of the revolutionaries' he mentioned the 'War of Indian Independence' of Mr. V. D. Savarkar. Witness could not secure a photo of Sharda at all. Ten days after his arrest, Moghe showed his willingness to write down a statement, as he did not like being questioned by every police officer. In doubt 10 or 12 days after the first statement was made, a witness finally recorded a consolidated statement as a result of some further queries put to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. C. Chagla on behalf of Shinde, witness said that it was decided to make Moghe approver at the end of December or in the beginning of January. Moghe made the first statement of his own accord, which related to the shooting incident only. As it was not complete and as he never added anything voluntarily, he was questioned by the police officers and his statements were recorded from time to time. The final was a consolidated statement of all these. When the copy of 'Jatinadas' was seized, it was not a proscribed book.

NO "PANCHANAMA"

In reply to Mr. Kirtikar, witness said that no "panchnama" was made when the torn pieces of paper from the planks of Bapat's cell were attached.

After sub-inspector Mahomed Akbar Mivan Jan was examined Mr. M. H. Kamat, of the C. I. D. gave details of the investigation he carried on in the present case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Panlil witness stated that he might be wrong in judging the age of the baby-girl of Vaishampayan to be 9 to 10 months instead of the age of 3 years-and-a-half, as suggested by the defence.

Referring to the proscription of the 'War of Indian Independence,' witness replied Mr. M. C. Chagla as stated at the outset. Cross-examination was not concluded, when the Court rose for the day.

FLIGHT OF CHAURADUNGRI VILLAGERS

Houses Burnt Down

APPEAL FOR RELIEF

Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, writes:

A large fire took place in the village of Chauradungri, Taluka Kalo, on the 11th of March last. This consumed 10 houses of Baraiya agriculturists, three of whom had 'pakka' houses worth at least Rs. 500 each, and the rest 'kaccha' houses valued at Rs. 100 to 150 each. Besides the houses they lost all their stock of grains reserved for the hot season and the coming rainy season and house furniture, utensils and agricultural implements, the total value of which is estimated at Rs. 2,287 or Rs. 142 on an average. The total loss of houses, grains, and other belongings comes to Rs. 5,542. The details of damage have been worked out by a reliable social worker from Kalo, as well as by the Agent of the Provincial Co-operative Bank at Kalo. It is unfortunate that the details of the fire were communicated to me about five weeks after the occurrence. But it is better late than never.

SECOND FIRE AFTER 2 YEARS.

It is really tragedy that 10 houses out of these 16, were burnt down by a fire about two years ago. And it was with some difficulty that they were then set up on their legs with the help of their 'Sakukars'. In the mean time this fire came, and those ten self-same families, together with six more, have lost their worldly goods.

ABSENCE OF A WELL.

It appears that these periodical fires do take place in this village and the damage therefrom is very heavy because there is no well in or near the village. Even for the drinking water they have to depend upon a private well in a field about three or four furlongs distant. The river Gomma flows at a distance of about half a mile, but this is dry for six to eight months of the year. The provision of a well for the use of this village which consists of 40 houses is a matter for the consideration of the District Local Board of Panch Mahals. The village is eight miles from Kalo and is far away from road, rail or post and hence quite out of the way and unfrequented by ordinary people.

A petition is being sent to the Collector of Panch Mahals for free gift of timber for house building.

RELIEF NEEDED.

About 19 maunds (of 40 lbs.) of Banti grain has been given to these people by a kind agriculturist of village Malav, by name Rayjee Sakhtidas. But a large amount, not less than Rs. 3,000 is needed to set them on their legs once more, and to provide them with a roof on their heads. Their agricultural tools have all been burnt down, they have no seed for the new rains, though they are all agriculturists, owning land from 5 to 34 bighas and paying land rent varying from Rs. 5 to 16 to Government direct, six out of the 16 sufferers are members of the Co-operative Society in the village and four out of these six have suffered from both fires of 1929 and 1931. It is requested that large charitable funds and Government may come to their assistance and may combine to recompense them to the extent of, at least half the amount of their loss. If not the whole. I will be very willing to supply any further information to enquirers, and may assure the subscribers that the money contributed will be frugally and well spent.

IMPERIAL AIR WAYS NEW TIME-TABLE

Facilities For Businessmen

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, April 21. The new time table of the Imperial Air Ways will enable the East bound Mail arriving at Karachi on Thursday noon. This enables businessmen to receive the mail by the boat leaving Karachi on Thursday night and arriving on Bombay on Saturday morning and replying the same evening. Their mail arrives here on Monday afternoon a good many hours before the departure of the West Bound plane. This obviates necessity of sending by Air Mail via Jodhpur. Calcutta is not effected by the improved time table, but places far from Allahabad will benefit. Mr. J. H. Ford an Englishman, last year in England purchased a second hand Gypsy Moth and instead of sending the moth by boat he flew in it. He arrived here on the 18 inst. 2 p.m. left on 21st inst. He met with only one accident: A'hens when the machine overturned in the snow. He was uninjured. He hopes to arrive in Calcutta on the 22nd and Rangoon 23rd or 24th. The plane is fitted with tanks capable of carrying fuel for a supply of eight hours continuous flying.

WENT TO SEE THE "MAJA" AT CHIRNER

Prosecution Witness Way Of Describing What Happened On Satyagraha Day

"MY KNOWLEDGE OF MARATHI IS POOR" SAYS PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

"It would be too awful for anyone to confess that what was witnessed at Chirner on September 25 was 'maja' or fun. It was rather very tragic," remarked Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, during the hearing of the Chirner Shooting Case on Wednesday.

An amusing discussion on the exact meaning of the Marathi word "maja" preceded the above remarks of the Judge. Devoo Mahadav Patil, a prosecution witness was being cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, Defence Counsel. The witness admitted that when he was invited to come to Chirner by some of the accused, he declined to do so. Later he actually went to Chirner to see the "maja".

Counsel: From where did you pick up this word "maja"?

Witness: I don't understand you. Is this your own word or someone else coined it for you?—It is my own word.

You went to Chirner to see "maja". Did you see the "maja" as you hoped to see?—I don't know. I don't understand you. (Laughter).

WHAT THE WITNESS MEANT.

Judge: Look here Mr. Karandikar. What the witness probably means by the word "maja" is "an unusual event." What you want the witness to admit is that he derived "delight" such as you would derive from a cinema film. It would be rather too awful for anyone to confess that what he saw at Chirner was "maja" or fun. It was rather very tragic.

Mr. Pradhan, Public Prosecutor, observed that the word "maja" ordinarily meant fun. His knowledge of Marathi being very poor he could not attach any other meaning to it. But he added: "when you go without any object then it is 'maja'."

Mr. Karandikar was heard to say that it was very curious that although the witness expressed unwillingness to go to Chirner at first, he actually went there on the plea that he wanted to see "maja". The Court should look at the age and status of the witness and draw its conclusions.

In his examination witness said that he was a resident of Dhigoda, a village near Chirner. On the morning of the Satyagraha at Chirner accused Vedak, a pleader and accused Sakharan came to the village of the witness. The accused met witness at the Dev's temple. Witness was in

the company of three other persons at the time. The accused requested witness and his companions to come to Chirner for the Forest Satyagraha with scythes and hatchets. The witness replied that the Village Patel had warned them not to go to Chirner. On learning, however, that the Patel of the village and the Talati had themselves left for Chirner witness and his companions started for Chirner to see "maja".

At Chirner accused Lakman asked the witness to come to the Rama's temple where the people had gathered to go for the Satyagraha. Witness refused to come to the temple. After the people assembled in the Rama temple had left for the forest, witness and his companions also started to go to the forests.

"WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?"

Witness noticed near the banyan tree a large number of people singing 'bhajan'. Accused Shankar Vani was singing a song ridiculing the police. As this witness was standing near the banyan tree some persons came running down the hill shouting "what are you doing here!" The witness had started 'rathi' charges on the hill. Thereupon the Mamladar who was sitting under a mango tree with some persons went up the hill. Witness remained behind. After half an hour he saw the people coming down the hill. As they reached the foot of the hill some people shouted "Catch them, beat them" and started throwing stones at the police.

Witness saw in the crowds accused Lakman and Vithya. The first was armed with a stick and the other had stones in his hands. Accused Jayram and Sakharan were inciting the people and shouting "Dhara! mara." The stone-throwing by the crowds was followed by police firing. The witness however did not see the accused doing anything else. On hearing the report of firing witness fled to his village.

DIDN'T SEE PATIL BEATEN.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rego witness said that while he was near the banyan tree he did not see the police patil being beaten by the crowds. He only saw Inspector Patil while he was emerging from the hill. He did not know whether Inspector Patil was beaten or not.

The Court adjourned till Thursday.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

Mr. Asaf Ali Moves For Transfer Of Approvers To Judicial Lock-Up

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Before the Special Tribunal, hearing was resumed of the Delhi conspiracy case, when the prosecution put in an amended list of witnesses totalling 455, and grave Defence Counsel copies of the summary of the statement by the chief approver, Kallaspatri, and also summaries of the statements of four other witnesses, namely Sadlal, Bremdudd, Brahmamand and Sub-Inspector Laxman Singh.

PROSECUTOR AND THE PRESS

The prosecuting Counsel Mr. Zafarullah, then drew the attention of the Court "to an incorrect press report in which it was stated that the accused were handcuffed whilst the Tribunal visited them at goal." He observed that while he was entirely in support of the press being given every possible facility to report the cases of this kind, he was certainly opposed to the press carrying on a "deliberate propaganda with a view to prejudice the case" and asked for the ruling of the Tribunal on the matter, as he thought that it was deliberately done and was capable of creating mischief.

The President said that he had also noticed the passage referred to. The fact was that the accused were absolutely free, which he thought, would be corroborated by defence counsel as well. He felt that it was his duty to warn the press representative:

that if such incorrect reports appeared again, he would be constrained to cancel the privilege of such representatives as misused the privilege.

TAKE AWAY APPROVERS FROM POLICE INFLUENCE

Mr. Asaf Ali, who is defending eight accused, put in a petition requesting that the approvers be transferred to the regular prison according to the provisions of the law, as it was detrimental to the interests of the accused that the alleged approvers should continue to remain in custody of or be in any way under the influence of the police. He, therefore, prayed that all the accused persons, even if they were alleged approvers should be ordered to be transferred to the judicial lock-up.

The President promised to pass orders on Saturday, when Mr. Zafarullah will open the case.—A. P.

BURMA INSURGENTS ACTIVE

RANGOON, April 22.

Reports from Thayetmyo state that a serious engagement took place yesterday when four to five hundred rebels attacked a party of twenty-five military police at a camp near Kama town. The rebels were repulsed. Fifteen dead rebels have been picked up. Several have been wounded. Five of the military police and one medical officer were slightly wounded. Tharrawaddy, Henzada and Bassein report dacoities. Other places are quiet.—A. P.

'ZENITH'

DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

LIBERALS PROTEST AGAINST MR. BENN'S STATEMENT.

London Conference Has Not Decided Any Question

BOMBAY, April 20. A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India was held at the National Building, on Sunday. The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna presided and among those who attended the meeting were Sir Chimanlal Betsalvad, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Cowaji Jehangir (Jr.), Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani, G. K. Devdhar, C. M. Gandhi, G. K. Gadgil, J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, N. R. Wadia and H. J. Gharpure. After deciding to hold the next sessions of the Liberal Federation at Poona during the third week of June next, the Council passed among others, following resolutions.

SPEED UP.

The Council of the National Liberal Federation invites the attention of the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and the new Viceroy and Governor-General to the unanimous decision of the R. T. Conference that arrangements should be made to pursue without interruption the work upon which it has been engaged and urges the necessity of such resumption without any more delay.

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT.

The Council of the National Liberal Federation regrets that while the Round Table Conference only "received and noted" the reports of the Sub-Committees and recorded notes attached to them and was not asked to take any decision on them, and although the report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee (officially arrived at as "provisional" and that "every member of the Sub-Committee reserved to himself the right of modifying his opinions," a declaration has since been made in Parliament on behalf of His Majesty's Government that there can be "no abatement" of "reservations and safeguards." The Council most strongly urge that all the conclusions of the Sub-Committees of the Conference must, as it was declared that they would be treated as being open to further discussion, reconsideration and settlement.

BURMA SEPARATION.

The Council of the National Liberal Federation is constrained to express its regret and surprise at the statement by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government have already decided upon the separation of Burma whilst the proceedings of the Round Table Conference clearly show that such separation is still an open question.

INDIAN DEFENCE

While the Council accepts the necessity of a period of transition during which the complete

responsibility for the administration of the subject of Defence would not be placed in the hands of a Government responsible to the Legislature, it is strongly of opinion that the Government of India should have power to accelerate the Indianisation of the Army and make adequate provision for the military training of Indians so as to replace the present British Army by a Dominion Army and that the Legislature should have full power of discussion on the Army Estimates and the right to express a grant fixed from time to time by a Committee representative of experts and the legislature are asked for.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.
The Council cannot agree to any financial safeguards curtailing the control of the Indian Legislature and Government over Currency and Exchange operations or as to any other matters except external loans in which case provisions similar to those contained in other Dominion Constitutions may be embodied in the Indian Constitution.

TRANSITORY PERIOD.

The Council feels very strongly that all constitutional provisions as to safeguards and transitional arrangements should be coupled with provisions ensuring the termination of each one of them in the shortest possible period so as to lead to the early realisation of full responsible Government.

The Council of the National Liberal Federation welcomes the support given by the Indian Princes to the idea of "Federation" and it expresses the earnest hope that proposals equitable to both the provinces and the States will be agreed to at the next session of the Conference in respect of the quantum and the method of representation in both houses of the federal legislature and the responsibility of the federal executive to the federal legislature.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.
The Council of the National Liberal Federation regrets that until now it has not been found possible by the committee concerned to reach a settlement by consent of what is known as the communal question. The Council makes an earnest appeal to them to approach the consideration of the problem from the standpoint of the national interests of India as a whole and to arrive at decisions which will promote national unity while adequately protecting the interests of minorities. It appeals to all communities to accept joint electorates with such legitimate reservations and weightage as will be conducive to peace and harmony amongst the communities concerned.—A. P.

HARASSING OF PEASANTS CONTINUES

S. O. S. To Commissioner

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, April 21.

Even after the settlement between Diwakar and the Commissioner regarding no-tax on account of economic distress in Sirsi Siddapur Hikekar Talukas lower officers seem bent on harassing the peasants. Six prosecutions under 145 I. P. C. and one under 48 Police Act in Siddapur are still pending.

In Hikekar the District Deputy Collector suspended two Kulkarnies after 9th inst. settlement date.

Diwakar wired to the Collector of Karwar to remit the notice fees in the collection of land revenue. The Collector wired saying that he had wired to the Commissioner but no reply has yet been received from the Commissioner.

In Siddapur officers are levying exorbitant charges for carrying to and from attached articles in the collection of land revenue. In one case where assessment was Rs. 11, this charge is Rs. 14. Fodder for milch buffaloes was attached charged. Diwakar wired to Commissioner. All these harassment are going to see him early.

MADRAS EUROPEANS

Urges For Adequate Representation For Their Interests

MADRAS, April 21. The Madras Branch of the European Association at its meeting last night resolved urging the Council of the European Association to take all possible steps to ensure adequate representation of non-official European interests at all stages of negotiations leading to a final settlement of the Indian Constitution and to prevent by constant vigilance and care-

ful propaganda, any possibility of the European commercial, industrial and planting interests being ignored either in India or in England and also expressing full confidence in the policy which is being pursued by the Council of the Association and the European group in the Legislative Assembly and pressing for the fullest co-operation between the Association and the European groups in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Councils and Chambers of Commerce.—A. P.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BHAYNAGAR.

NEW MAHARAJA'S BOON.

AHMEDABAD (By Mail), Apr. 22. On the occasion of his accession to the 'gadi' the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has announced the introduction of free primary education, opening of a technical school and a library, institution of scholarships for studies in foreign countries, etc. He has also recognised the proprietary right of peasants over the lands they cultivate.—A. P.

LINKING INDIA AND BURMA BY RAIL.

CHITTAGONG (By Mail), Apr. 20.

The Karnatuli Bridge under construction by Messrs. Bird and Co. of Howrah, is expected to be completed and the Chittagong-Dohazari Railway opened for traffic in June, 1931. The new line is only 20 miles long, but has the prospect of extension up to Arracan, thereby linking India with Burma by rail. The difficult portion of the Indo-Burman line will have been complete by bridging the river Kornaful at Kalurghat, six miles down Chittagong town.—A. P.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 6.)
adapted to rationalise labour, it should never create unemployment with its concomitant evils. The continued lethargic attitude of the millowners towards their labour should be changed to one of consideration and helpfulness. In this connection an apt quotation of a prominent industrialist of America will not be out of place:—"There has been the weight of a new attitude in the industry at large, a disposition to look beyond the gate of the individual mill and to orientate one's own job to the job of the industry as a whole. The object of working additional six hours is to obtain the necessary quantity of goods to replace the imports and at the same time to maintain the existing foreign markets if need be."

The following statement of Mr. C. L. Emerson, Vice-President of a large concern, shows vividly what the American industrialist is doing for his Labour and it is worthy of emulation in India. "It is not the desire of the Southern Manufacturer to pay low wages. It is his strong desire and a necessity to reduce the cost of labour per pound of product to the very lowest possible point."

MEANS TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY.

"The ideal situation would be that in which only a few men were employed and each paid a high return. This idea is being sought and partially attained through many means. We have noted the increased speed and greater productivity of newly developed machinery. The additional pounds are obtained with the same or fewer operatives. Working conditions have been improved. The surroundings have been made clean, well lighted, properly ventilated, and sanitary. Proper temperature is automatically maintained in winter. The air is cooled to some extent in summer. Running ice water is provided.

Living conditions at home in the village have been marvellously improved in many plants so that a better class of people is being developed and attracted to the work. They are better satisfied and therefore better workmen. Wage plans of the incentive type have been worked out. The object has been to increase the efficiency of the help so that higher wage could be paid."

This year should be the year for the Millowners to act. Otherwise the stigma put on them in the criticism by the "Manchester Guardian" Commercial of March 5, 1931, page 28, may be repeated by others as well. The Editor commenting on the surcharge of 5 per cent levied by the Government of India goes on to say "The prospect for Lancashire is a gloomy one, as is that for the Indian consumers, who, to an even greater extent, will have to pay for the inefficiency of the Bombay Mills."

Another important thing that the Textile Industry has not yet copied from the Industrial West is their systems of "Scientific Management and Budgetary Control." It is not the scope of this article to explain in detail the meaning and the advantages of the same. A study of an illuminative article "Budgetary Business Control in Practice" by Mr. A. G. H. Dent in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" of the 5th March 1931 will amply repay the trouble and every one interested should not miss the same.

"Business control is made more effective through a budgetary system: the setting up of methods and standards of achievement reveals any weakness in functional organisation; the failure to reach budget figures produces an inquiry which usually locates the real cause of trouble; all activities of a Company are co-ordinated and balanced operating follows; the controlling executives know what is happening throughout the Company at all times; each departmental head realises that his department is a unit in a grasp, has a quota to reach, and he takes pride in reaching it. Above all, policy is interpreted by means of a budget; it is the factual expression of aims and policies, and embodies the statistics which result from executive decisions. The obligation accepted by the Managing Director who decides to use budgetary control as a tool of management is the obligation of methodical organisation, studying for future growth, and watching daily the progress of his Company towards its predetermined achievement."

COSTING.

Costing is another aspect that has been neglected so far by the industry as a whole. In my opinion a scientific system of Cost Accounting is as important or is rather an adjunct to a Scientific management and Budgetary Control. Perhaps there are no two mills existing with a cost system that is akin to each other. The systems are more perfect in the breach than otherwise. The advantages of a perfect cost system are too many to be mentioned in a short article as this.

In conclusion it is desired that the industry should build a found-

STOCKS AND SHARES.

VERY POOR BUSINESS

No Change In Values

Bombay, April 22. The share market ruled quiet but steady to-day with no new feature calling for attention. The business put through was very poor and failed to make any important change in prices. There was some increased selling for Indian Bleaching shares. Last days of transfer and squaring up on open transactions are falling on the 28th.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Apr. 22.
Bombay Dyeing 706, 5, 6, 7
Century 257, 55
Colaba, 106-14
Crescent 76
Fazul 408, 9, 8
Indore 367
Mdbowji N. 30
Nagpur 373
New Great 166
Pearl 251, 52
Simplex 69-6
Swadeshi 291, 90-10
Burma 444, 45
Hydro 107-8
Tram 121-4
Dea. 285
Ord. 25-4, 2, 6
Bund 15-4
Indian 192, 191-14
Indian 192, 191-14
Karni Ord. 176
Accor 161.

and 30th inst. Owing to a meeting of share brokers the market will open late to-morrow.

MILLS SHARES.

100 Ahm. Advance 308-12
50 Apollo 2-8
100 Bom. Cotton P. 4-10
500 Bom. Cotton 111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing 707-8
250 Bradbury P. 100
250 Bradbury 130
100 Century 255-10
500 Central India P. 446-14
100 Central India 373-12
100 Colaba 109-14
100 Cooria 347-8
100 Crescent 76-4
250 Currum 76
250 David 150
250 Dawn 500
200 Ed. Sassoon 4
10 E. D. Sassoon D. 0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P. 22
100 Elphinstone 5
250 Fazulbhoy 408-2
100 Finlay 90
1000 Framji Petit 150
100 Gokak 125
1000 Hindustan 1405
100 Indore Malwa 367-3
100 Jamshed 60
50 Kastoorchand 10-4
100 Khatau 104-6
100 Kohinoor 146-4
250 Laxmi 96
100 Madhowji 30
250 Madras United 275
1000 Maneckji Petit 800
100 Meyer Sassoon 45
1000 Morari 477-8
50 Mysore 122
200 New Great P. 125
200 New Great 166-4
100 New City 61-4
250 Pabani 155
250 Pearl 252-3
100 Phoenix 285
10 Premier 1-10
100 Shapurji 6
1000 Sholapur 1980
250 Simplex 69-6
100 Swan 89-2
100 Swadeshi 290-10
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 20
500 Vishnu P. 577-2
500 Vishnu 1530
1000 Western 700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 68-4
50-25 Central 14-12
£10-5 Eastern x.d. 72-8
500 Imperial 1072-8
500-125 Imperial Contr. 266-4
100-50 India 82-8
5 Union 3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 15-4
70 Gwalior 67-8
250 Indian 191-14
100 Katni 1st P. 101-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 105-0
40 Katni Di. 710-0
100 Katni 175-4
9-8 Japan & China 2,600
Coast Ports 15,416
Up-country by Rail 122,115
Afioat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 14,685
Total 8,075 1,258,748

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 8-0
15 Jupiter 7-8
15 New India 17-3
200,100 Oriental 1697-3
10 Vulcan 5-7

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 119-6
1000 Andhra Val. P. 978-4
1000 Andhra Val. 580
50 Bom. Tram P. 64-8
50 Bom. Tram 120-13
100 Tata Hydro P. 102-12x
100 Tata Hydro 107-6
1000 Tata Power P. 1107-8
1000 Tata Power 452-3

RAILWAYS.

ation on which a period of real prosperity may well be based provided there is no recession of the determination with which the industry is attacking and remedying its ills.

500 Ahm. Prantij 795
100 Amritsar Patti 118-0
100 Central Provinces 79
100 Dho. Barramati 91-3
100 Gujrat 56
90 Mandra Phon. 65-8
500 Tapli Valley 638-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 An. Lock 161-4
250 Bom. Steam P. 201-4
250 Bom. Steam 189-6
50 Bom. Telephone 47-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-13
125 Bom. Burma Old 445
50 Bom. Burma New 180
100 Ind. Bleaching 146-4
15 India 7-1-6
9-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper 62-1-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free 100-14

READ'Y COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 22.
Bengal Superfine 160
BENGAL—
Superfine 160
Fine 155
F.G. 150
SINDH-PUNJAB—
Fine 155
F.G. 150
Wardha-Hingti.
Fine 180
Nagpur-Savner Fine 185
Yeotmal Fine 175
Arvi Fine 175
Amrodi Fine 170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 170
Mulkapur Fine 165
Khandesh Fine 165
Muthia Fine 165
Muthia F.G. 165
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S. 180
Salu F.G.G.S. 170
Parbhani F.G.G.S. 185
Burwah-Sanavard Fine 175
Indore-Ujjain Fine 185
Broach Fine 200
Broach F.G. 195

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON.

BELT.
Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 22nd inst. Between M.dnight and daylight weather c.d. Continued rains in Eastern Belt, Alabama and Mississippi.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 22.
Since 1st Sept. This
In full-pressed Bales Yes-terday. year.
Khandesh 409 110,417
Central India 255 307,810
Barsi and Nagar 240 100,068
Hyderabad-Gao-rani 140 79,576
Berar 1,229 543,216
Central Provs. 1,187 344,064
Total Oomra 3,460 1,745,170

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Apl. In full-pressed Bales Yes-terday. year.
Europe 5,475 436,278
Japan & China 2,600 1,270,644
Coast Ports 15,416
Up-country by Rail 122,115
Afioat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 14,685
Total 8,075 1,258,748

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 22.
Castor seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 34: Highest Rs. 34-2-6; Lowest Rs. 33-12-6 and Closing Rs. 33-13-6.
Sept. Delivery Opening Rs. 34-14; Highest Rs. 35-6; Lowest Rs. 34-4 and Closing Rs. 35.
Groundnut Seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 32-12; Highest Rs. 32-14-6; Lowest Rs. 32-9-6 and Closing Rs. 32-11-6.
August Delivery Opening Rs. 34-4; Highest Rs. 34-7 and Closing Rs. 34-5.

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FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Australian Bank Failures

Bombay, April 22. Following cables are received here to-day:—

WHEAT (Chicago):—"Prices declined on lower outside markets, elevator interests selling of May old, but later advanced on unfavourable weather; North-west. Closed firm."

WHEAT (London):—"Rejection of Australian Finance Bill subsidizing lower was viewed unfavourably and large reduction in acreage is anticipated due to some Australian Bank failures, and general trade depression. Some acreage reduction in Canada forecasted, but World's large supplies and uncertainty Farm Board's action curtail bullish enthusiasm."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:—May 4s. 5d. down 1-3/8d. July 4s. 6-8/8d. down 1-1/4d. Oct. 4s. 8-3/4d. down 1-1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT:—May Dol. 32-14 down 1-2. July Dol. 64-12 up 12. Sept. Dol. 64-14 up 12.

LONDON LINSEED:—Apl. May 29 unchanged. Market easier.

ARGENTINE LINSEED:—July 30/72 up 3. July 30/85 up 4.

Market steady.

LONDON LINED OIL:—May/Aug 17th. 4-1/2d. down 3d. Sept/Dec 18th. 3d. unchanged.

Market firm; quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR:—

July 129 down 2. Sept. 138 unchanged. Dec. 145 down 1. Market steady.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. cable from Liverpool as under:—

(1) It is rumoured that Farm Board intend dumping holding wheat in Europe before July.

(2) Concerning wheat our correspondents in Chicago cable Farm Board says rumour is untrue.

MESSRS BRUEL & CO'S VIEWS.

Bombay, April 22. Owing to heavy imports of American and Egyptian Cotton at a time when the Export demand for Indian Cotton is unusually poor, the local stock is increasing and our market is, therefore, no longer in such a strong statistical position. Consumers everywhere appear to be awaiting some definite information regarding the all important American acreage question and the belief that the reduction will be insufficient is daily gaining strength. Whilst the short side does not look at all attractive, it would be unwise to ignore the fact that there is room for prices to drop quite appreciably should the acreage reduction be less than 10 per cent, and the weather during the growing period be generally favourable.

We do not recommend sales except as a hedge against holdings of actual Cotton, but we would recommend patience to those with bullish inclinations for we think that the next few weeks will bring with them more favourable opportunities for making purchases.

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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

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THE INDIAN REVIEW.

A Topical Number.

MARCH CONTENTS.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND "Safeguards." By Sir P. C. Sethna.
A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION By Begum Shah Nawaz.
THE PEACE PACT AND AFTER By Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.I.E.
INDIA AND THE FEDERAL IDEA By Mr. K. M. Panikkar, M.A. (Oxon).
THE TRUCE AND ITS LESSONS By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
THE FINANCE OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE By Mr. N. Sankara Aiyar, M.A., C.A.I.E.
MEMORIES OF MOTILAL By Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, M.L.A.
INCOME-TAX—PAST AND PRESENT By Prof. K. S. Srikantian, M.A., F.R. Econ. s.

POLITICS IN CEYLON By Mr. Orion de Zylva.
THE MEANING OF THE KORAN By Mr. Yakub Hasan.
THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD. By Mr. Satya Bhusan Sen.
THE BUDGET FOR 1931-1932 By Mr. M. P. Gandhi, M.A.
IMPORT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK By Mr. M. P. Gandhi, M.A.
WHAT IS EDUCATION? By Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones.
IRWIN-GANDHI AGREEMENT. By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A., Ph.D.
LIFE: A Poem By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Besides these there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the Departmental Notes Section which are a special feature of the INDIAN REVIEW. These include Literary, Educational, Legal, Personal, Political, Sport, General, Medical and Science sections. The section World of Books contains notices of recent English, American & Indian publications.

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Subscriptions (strictly payable in advance) can commence from any month. But a few copies of back numbers for the current year are also available.
(The April Number will contain a detailed account of the Karachi Congress).

G. A. NATESAN AND CO., G. T. MADRAS

WOMAN'S STATUS IN SWARAJ SCHEME

Demand For Equal Rights With Men

The Women's Indian Association has issued the following memorandum:—

In view of the present political situation and the important part that women have to play as half of the people of India in the successful creation and working of a new Constitution, the Women's Indian Association convened a meeting at its Headquarters, Madras, on the 4th March, of a group of thirty-five women, representative of various Associations, political views and interests, to consider the Status of women in the future Constitution.

The result of discussions during three such meetings is embodied in the following draft Memorandum which is now circulated for opinion, suggestions or support. This may form the basis of an All-India Mandate from Women regarding their place in the future Constitution.

WOMEN'S POSITION IN RECENT YEARS.

It has been suggested that questions concerning women might be left alone now to be decided later by the Legislature after the new Indian Constitution has been established. Women consider, however, that at every stage of India's progress women's co-operation is absolutely essential and that opportunities for their service to the nation should be created which should be incorporated in the Constitution even while it is being framed.

They record with gratitude that no special difficulty has been encountered in the past by women in their attempts to gain their enfranchisement or to enter public life either as Members of Legislative Councils, Local bodies, Municipalities, Universities, and as Honorary Magistrates, etc., and that further when serving on these bodies they have not met with any sex antagonism, but on the other hand they have had sympathy, help and co-operation from men.

During the past ten years women have fully demonstrated their capacity for national service in Political, Educational, Social and Economic spheres. These women and many others desire to give their contribution to the solution of the many problems now under discussion and they therefore think it imperative that women should share with men the responsibility of deciding the future Constitution of India and participation in formulating the new Status therein.

For these reasons, they call for an increase in the number of women at the coming Round Table Conference and for the inclusion of women on every Committee, Commission, Enquiry and Conference connected with the framing of the new Constitution. The Recommendations of the Commonwealth of India Bill, Nehru Report, the Simon Commission, the Nair Committee, the Memorandum of a group of British women, and men, the Memorandum of the two women delegates to the Round Table Conference and finally the Franchise Subcommittee Report of the Round Table Conference were fully discussed. Reference was also made to the position given to women in the Constitutions of other countries.

CONSIDERATION OF THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS.

The various committees and groups who have examined the franchise question for the new Constitution have been unanimously in favour of a large increase in the women's electorate. The present disparity in voting strength between men and women needs immediate reform for the following reasons: (1) When the women were enfranchised "on equal terms" with men, it seemed as if women had achieved voting equality with men but though the principle is correct, in practice, women have not this equality because the men's franchise is based predominantly on property rights and not on a basic human qualification. According to Hindu Law, women do not inherit property and therefore it follows that a property qualification is almost equivalent to a non-enfranchisement of Hindu women. (2) The present ratio of voting is at its lowest—one woman to every twenty men; at its highest one woman to every eleven men while the general average ratio for the whole of India is one woman to every twenty men.

The proposal, made by the Simon Commission supported by the Memoranda of the British Signatories and of the two women members of the Round Table Conference; that (1) "The wife, over 25 years of age; of a man approved of both on grounds of principle, namely, that the same age qualification should be maintained throughout all adjustments of the franchise and also for the very valid reason that any of

who has a property qualification to vote and (2) being a widow over that age, whose husband at qualified" should be enfranchised, the time of his death was so was discussed at length. The age being raised to 25 was distasteful between men and women these proposals will not introduce "too heavy a proportion of women in the electorate" as even under complete adult franchise there will be fewer women than men, as men in India are in a majority of seven millions in the total population.

AS ENCOURAGING POLYGAMY.

The proposal that the vote should be given to "wives" was not approved of for the following reasons:—(1) The women in India hold both by custom and by the existing laws a subordinate position in the household and in society and as such it was argued that the husband would bring pressure and coercion on his wife or wives to vote for his own candidate. It cannot be otherwise as in the present state of Indian society, the Hindu husband is looked upon as god by the wife and women have been taught from their very early age that disobedience to him is a sin.

Secondly, objection was taken to "wifehood" being made a necessary qualification for exercising the right of citizenship.

Thirdly, it was strongly felt that such a qualification would encourage polygamy, as polygamy has been allowed both in Hindu and Muhammadan law, and also a polygamous husband would be placed at an advantage over a monogamous one. Women have been agitating for the abolition of polygamy (See Reports of the All-India Women's Conference, Bombay 1930 and Lahore 1931). It was urged that women stand to lose much by the encouragement of polygamy through such a franchise qualification.

Objection was also raised to the fact that the doubling by such a qualification of the property-holders' votes was entirely unfair to the labouring classes. It was also felt that it was not necessary that such a qualification should be laid down for the women of the richer classes as their husbands could easily arrange for the wives being made literate and it is also possible for a husband with property to register some of his property in his wife's name and thus secure for her the right of voting, both of which methods would certainly raise the woman's social and economic status.

Again women are strongly of opinion that by no means whatever should the elementary rights of a human being be based on some extraneous factor (such as wifehood) which is not under one's control and the very object of democracy would be defeated if such methods be adopted for increasing the number of women voters. With one exception all present were opposed to the proposal to give votes to the wives of property-qualified husbands, or to widows only on the ground that their husbands had been voters at the time of their death.

"SERVICE" VOTE.

If any "Grouping system" or system of "Graded electorate" is introduced in the early transition stages for the practical working towards Universal Adult Franchise, the inclusion of an equal proportion of women must be thoroughly ensured, if necessary by special qualifications as few of the qualifications applying to men now are suitable to the conditions of women's life. The "Service" vote which enables men to vote who do specialised military and administrative service should be paralleled by a "Service" qualification applicable to the special "Service" rendered to the nation by the women, and this type of qualification would bring women to a parity of voting power with the property and service qualifications which are essentially masculine in the present state of society.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

1. A declaration of Rights should be a part of the Constitution in which there should be a clause and a definite statement to the effect that men and women shall have equal rights and that all representation and services shall be on equal terms for both the sexes, and that the word "People" shall be clearly defined to include "Men and Women" and the word "Person" as man or woman.

The clauses "Men and Women shall have equal rights in India," and "There shall be no disability on the ground of sex," would meet women's claim.

UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE.

2. It was the unanimous and considered opinion of the women present that universal adult suffrage is the only right and just method of securing representation of the people in a democratic Constitution and they emphatically stated that the attainment

of adult suffrage should be made possible from the very beginning of the New Constitution. The simple fact that men and women are human beings should make them eligible for the vote and should confer on them the right of self-expression.

ENLARGEMENT OF LEGISLATURES.

3. Every Legislative body should be enlarged to meet the need of the increased electorate and the increased responsibilities which it will have to undertake.

WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURES.

4. Women should retain their present right to contest seats in the general constituencies, subject to the same qualifications as apply to men.

But in addition to seats secured in this manner which will undoubtedly be very few for the immediate future, a proportion of seats should be reserved for women in each Provincial Council and in the Central Legislatures for the next two elections as a transitional necessity because it is in these next few years that the Indian Social and political systems will undergo vast changes, when women's co-operation and help will be most needed and their influence will be most valuable.

DEREGATORY TO PROVED CAPACITY.

Discussion took place on the "five per cent. of reserved seats" proposed by the Simon Commission and the Memorandum of British Signatories and the Round Table Conference. The ratio was pronounced to be totally inadequate. When women form half the population, the ratio of 5 per cent. is not only inadequate to represent the total population of women but also highly derogatory to women's proved capacity for national service.

After a careful review of figures in respect of the total number of reserved seats in the present Councils, the majority were of opinion that a reservation of 20 per cent. would be acceptable.

"How to fill these seats"—It was unanimously agreed that there should be no nominated seats in future. A panel of names selected by recognised Women's Association (Rules concerning the period of existence, number of members, etc., of such associations to be framed) should be sent forward. The newly elected Members of the Council (who are elected representatives of women and men) would then elect the required number from those names by the process of proportional representation.

The proposals that the reserved seats should be filled by candidates elected by the territorial subdivisions of existing constituencies was considered unwarrantable both from their size and the probable cost of election expenses.

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE QUALIFICATIONS.

In case at the present moment Universal Adult Franchise is considered impracticable by all parties, two transitional methods by which the electorate of women might be immediately increased were discussed and approved, namely, "the granting of the vote to every literate woman, and the granting of the vote to every widow at the age of 21 irrespective of any property qualification".

Women consider that every literate woman should be qualified for a vote during a transition period of say, five years, not because they consider literacy as necessary for any man or woman to exercise their elementary rights as human beings, but because, other than adult franchise, they cannot think of any other equally safe method by which they can increase the number of women on the electoral roll. They further feel that as a first step leading ultimately to universal adult suffrage, literacy would prove an incentive to the people to make their illiterate women literate, while the present property qualification if continued might induce men to transfer property to women. (Women are allowed to hold property in their names if it is directly given to them as a gift by will or otherwise, but Hindu women do not inherit property without a special need of will).

CAUSE OF BACKWARD SISTERS.

Again, it was pointed out that the question of literacy will not work against the interests of the backward or illiterate women because as far as women are concerned, there are no divided interests. Women of all communities suffer from some disability or other. The Hindu woman suffers most from evil customs and unequal and unjust laws. The Muslim woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Christian woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Parsi woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Buddhist woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Jaina woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Sikh woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Zoroastrian woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Hindu woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Muslim woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Christian woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Parsi woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Buddhist woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Jaina woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Sikh woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah. The Zoroastrian woman suffers from ill-treatment by her husband and from the practice of purdah.

AT LEAST A DOZEN WOMEN FOR R. T. C.

The requisite number of women who possess the capacity, experience and knowledge of public affairs would not be any objection to literacy being made a qualification for the vote as the educated woman would surely consider it her duty to advance the cause of her backward, illiterate and ignorant sisters irrespective of caste, creed or community.

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there would not be any objection to literacy being made a qualification for the vote as the educated woman would surely consider it her duty to advance the cause of her backward, illiterate and ignorant sisters irrespective of caste, creed or community.

WIDOWS AS VOTERS.

The second temporary qualification to raise the voting strength of women arose from the discussion of the Simon Committee Recommendations that widows of men voters should have the vote. Instead of such widows only being enfranchised, it was unanimously agreed upon that all widows over 21 should be given the vote. Women strongly support their claims for the following reasons: That widows in this country carry a stigma. To remove that stigma and to raise their status in society, they should be treated as a special class, and they should be armed with this political weapon to retain their human birth-rights.

REAL RECOGNITION OF WOMEN SERVICES.

So far as the nation's welfare is concerned, women's interests are identical with those of men and they can never be separated, but it is now admitted on all sides that women's co-operation is as essential and as valuable for the solution of its political problems as it is for its social, economical and educational. Gandhiji has more than once paid tribute to the women's part in the present national struggle and has often called attention to their patriotic service to the nation, and the Simon Commission on behalf of the British has stated in its Report "The Women's movement in India holds the key of progress and the results it may attain are incalculably great". Women appreciate all those pronouncements on the value of their service to the nation, but they feel that now is the time to show that women's service has been recognised.

AT LEAST A DOZEN WOMEN FOR R. T. C.

The requisite number of women who possess the capacity, experience and knowledge of public affairs would not be any objection to literacy being made a qualification for the vote as the educated woman would surely consider it her duty to advance the cause of her backward, illiterate and ignorant sisters irrespective of caste, creed or community.

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fairs to share with men the responsibility of discussing the Constitution, is not wanting in India. Certainly two women or even three out of a 100 members at the Round Table Conference cannot adequately represent one-half of India's population.

Therefore women call on every political party in the country to give immediate consideration to this urgent question of securing an adequate number of women delegates at the coming Round Table Conference so as to ensure at least a dozen women delegates to the Round Table Conference deliberations, who will bring forward the considered views of women.

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FORMAMINT

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The Germ-killing Throat Tablets

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

(Continued from Page 4). where dollars 10,000 a week is not preposterous and is in line with the economic returns which can be secured if the star is a big enough drawing card.

I well remember the time when I sent Alfred Saunders to enlist some legitimate actors for me for my first Imp Company pictures. Saunders went down to the Knickerbocker Theatre Building, then the promenade and listening post of the less fortunate and the seldom employed in the ranks of the theatre. He approached the lean and hungry company in this fashion:

"Are there any of you ladies and gentlemen who would like to earn dollars 10 by doing a bit of acting?"

They were actually flattered by the term "ladies and gentlemen", and still more enthused by the suggestions of dollars 10 for a bit of acting. But when they heard that it was for moving pictures, not one of those unemployed half-starved, down-at-the-heels actors would have anything whatever to do with this now-fangled insult called movies. Now the names of Barrymore, Claire, Jolson, Maude, Arliss, Skinner and a hundred others have been added to the roster of the screen, and in almost every instance, if they are adapted to that medium, it has increased their dignity, their earning capacity and their prestige.

When I first entered the business there was not a personality on the screen whose name signified anything at the box office. Naturally, this was to come, and it came rapidly. I had a part in this development, for I believe I was the first producer to put the name of a player on the screen. I did it for purely business reasons and because I was fighting a gigantic trust with every weapon that I could lay my hands on. No one had used the business building weapon of featuring the names of the players before. Now let any producer try to leave even the least of them off the screen, and see what happens! Though Florence Lawrence was my first moving picture star, Mary Pickford was the first whose name I put on the screen.

COLOUR AND SOUND.
In the first year of my moving picture business I impudently endeavoured to solve the problem of colour on the screen and of synchronised talking pictures. I had had occasion to show a Pathe hand-coloured production in my theatre, and, to my mind, it was so much superior to black and white that I thought one of the greatest things that a man could do would be to evolve a way of showing pictures in their natural colours instead of in black and white. I still believe that it is only natural to assume that since the miracle of picture that seem to move is possible, it is just as logical to assume that it is possible to show pictures in the colours that the human eye seems to see. I believe we will all come to that conclusion, too. Colour is a natural dress for moving pictures.

PUTTING UP MONEY
In 1906 I brought an inventor all the way from Germany and set him up in a studio in Chicago, because both he and I thought that he was on the track of a great commercial invention which would give pictures all of the semblance of full color and at a cost not very much greater than the cost of black and white. I believe that that inventor is still working on his color invention, and I hope that he will be successful. But I got tired of putting up the money.

1908 I found an invention in Germany which synchronised sound with pictures. I bought the American rights and I brought the inventor to Chicago. Within a few months we had sold 1,000 talking picture apparatuses. But I was far ahead of the time. Mechanical appliances had not caught up with the popular imagination of the moving picture people. The photo-electric cell had not made possible the splendid sound reproduction which we enjoy to-day and which has so materially advanced radio and the arts which depend upon recording. Synchronisation was easy. That I had. But I could not supply the kind of sound which successfully approximated the human voice. That and the fact that so few theatre managers were mechanically inclined very soon filled my cellars in the building in Chicago with returned synchroscopes and emptied my treasury of the money which had been coming in last and furiously on the synchroscope business. It gives me satisfaction to mention these things, because when one speaks of sound and color it is with the implication that they are thoroughly new, up-to-date, modern. They are, but we who pioneered twenty-five years ago, we had the

same aspirations, the same scope, and we made the effort.

THE SON IN HARNESS
A new generation has come into the moving picture business, I am glad to see it. I am glad to have lived to see my son take over the reins of the studio and to see his efforts crowned by such a success as "All Quiet on the Western Front".

It is my belief that the future of moving pictures is the brighter one which faces any industry or art in the United States. I never was ashamed of the business that I entered on February 24, 1906, though all of my friends were shocked, disappointed and almost humiliated. And I have lived to see the time when to be in the business in any way seems to create a certain amount of glamour and pleasantly interesting when you meet a person for the first time and are spoken of as being in moving pictures.

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE

(Continued from Page 4).

der like a sheep than to die fighting like a lion.

3. Selfishness of a Rajput of high and noble family in ravishing in the charms of his beloved knowing that the lives of his friends hung by a thread.

4. A Jester holding such a responsible post as that of a Prime Minister.

A story must be a perfect piece and not a tale of coster-mongers. To extend a plot unnecessarily, is also a defect. Whirling away time in scenes of voluptuousness is not only from moral point of view but also from social point of view very objectionable. Unless a play is based upon some moral principles and in which glaring historical facts are not contradicted it can never be a success. A play should be a play to please and amuse all, not a particular class. So much for the play; now comes the question of acting: **DRESS.**

The equipment, the dresses, the appliances used are with a few exceptions deplorable. Generally they do not represent the time and the custom of the country about which the play is being enacted and in most cases have a meagre show. Some novelties have been introduced. As for example a heroine uses present fashionable lady shoes in a story of olden times when high-heeled shoes were not even dreamt of, or motor cars used in plays of old, or a building with the year 1927 engraved on it as its year of completion in a story of some centuries back. These are really very objectionable discrepancies and need removing at once.

DIRECTION.
Direction too is defective. Wrong selection both in male and female parts for actors who by nature are not meant for a particular part loses all the charms of a play. A tragedian can only be a tragedian and nothing else. A comedian can hardly be a tragedian. There may be exceptions to this rule, but it is not for us the Indians to boast of. Due homage to Maharajas and Kings is wanting. Court manners are completely neglected. A man far below the position of a Sovereign can be as familiar with him as any of his contemporaries. The East has always been famous for Durbar honours and respect. It seems no effort as it is made to supervise the plays in a proper way. Actors are given more freedom to have their way in acting. Three fourths of the burden of blame for absurd productions rests upon the shoulders of the supervisors.

"SCENES AND SCENERIES"
Practically speaking there are no attractive scenes and sceneries in any of the Indian plays. This prominent factor so common in foreign productions is badly missing in Indian plays. There are no scenes of forests, rich and beautiful, of nature in its most attractive and charming garb, of waterfalls and mountains, pleasing and delightful, of dangers and feats, thrilling and exciting, of water in its most fantastic forms and moods.

In short all that India has been able to produce on the screen is to a large extent ludicrous.

All correspondence for these columns must be brief and to the point and must reach this office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

THE CONRAGE OF COURMWELL

Englishman "May Sometimes Be Wrong"

The "Mim Weekly" awards the prize of one guinea for the following outspoken letter by

Mr. M. G. Atkin. That is not how truth is rewarded in India.

Sir,—A correspondent enquires why the U.S.A. does not allow us to hear some of its "superior" English. It does, but with that pleasing modesty (typified by the travelling Englishman's bland assurance that any silly foreigner can be made to understand the King's English if it be only shouted at him with aggressive persistence) it is immediately widely assumed that the speaker is English, or has had the inestimable privilege of early English influence.

Despite Miss Chatterton's widely trumpeted short period here as a small child, she describes herself as "born and bred a dyed-in-the-wool New Yorker of four generations' standing." Yet so distinguished never reviews one of her films in "Punch," without babbling about "my compatriot," or "whom we can claim as one of ourselves," etc. The mere falsehood is immaterial; it is the root insult that matters.

A typical average film-goer, after seeing "The Big House," said to me last week, "Lewis Stone—of course, he's English"—for the usual reason. Actually, Lewis Stone was born and educated in America.

After all, if the New England and Middle West nasal twang be often unpleasant, neither the strident tones "strite aht o' ole Cennin' Tahn" nor the vowel-torturing, chromatic-murdering accents of Belgravia, which drive Britons like Mr. H. G. Wells or Mr. St. John Ervine to occasional frenzy, are exactly silvery chimes of mystic beauty.

It took the courage of Cromwell to ask a group of Englishmen "to think, for the love of God, you may sometimes be wrong." Surely, in the name of Anglo-American amity, so vital and so much threatened by deep, slow-moving forces, we may now have a little rest from the assertion of the unequalled music of our English accent.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES**PICTURE UNDER PRODUCTION.**

Messrs. Haribhai and Nanubhai are both busy with their different units in the production of the picture "Festivals of Passion," showing several of "Oriental" Dances by Miss Luxmi. They are also busy with "The Omnipotent," and "At the Beat of Drum."

Mr. Chandul Shah is busy with a patriotic social picture, "Happy India," with Miss Gohar (Senior), Mr. Nandlal with "The Painted Angel," Mr. Nanubhai with "Bombay after Midnight" and Mr. Mijundhar with "Black Watcher."—(RANJIT FILM CO.)

Messrs. N. G. Devare and Homi Master are both busy with two of their pictures, "An Arab Adventure" and "The Proclamation," respectively.—(KOHINOOR U. ARTISTS.)

Other pictures which are under production are "The Combat" and "The Tiger."—(MEHTA-LUXMI-HARS.)

Mr. Ezra Mir has returned after his successful tour to Udaipur and other places and is busy in joining and editing his film. It is well-nigh certain that it would be 50 per cent talkie.

Mr. Reddy has finished his outdoor scenes in connection with his "Wager in Love" and Mr. Shah is going for his outdoor scenes in connection with his picture "Kamer-el-Zaman."

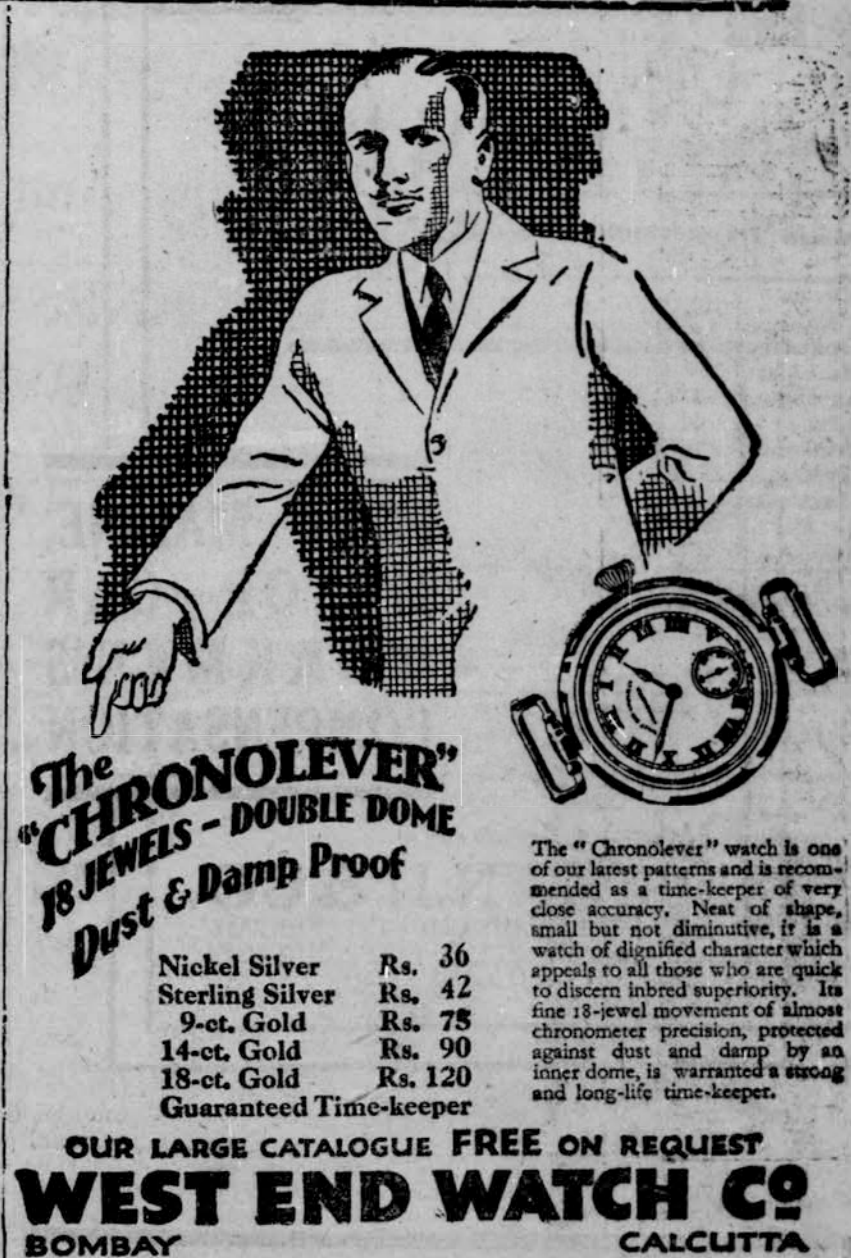
Mr. Pesi Karani's "DAULAT-KA NASHA" is progressing fairly well and he hopes to finish it in about a month's time.

Mr. Shantam's picture "Chandrasena" which is intended both for the Indian and International Exhibition, took nearly a year for its completion. The scenes of this production were shot in the actual places mentioned in Ramayan, such as Ajayadhy, Nasik, Humpti (Kishkindha) and Rameshwar. This picture will be released by the "Famous Pictures" of Bombay at the Cinema Majestic on the 2nd May (Prabhat Film Co. Kolhapur).

Messrs. Haribhai and Nanubhai have now completed 4 more pictures. The first of which "The Kingdom of Love" with Miss Luxmi, Miss Jeena and Messrs. Bachubhai, Kulkarni and Gole. will be released at the West End on the 25th. Their picture "Gamble of Life" is nearly completed. At the same time both Messrs. Haribhai and Nanubhai are side by side busy with their international production showing oriental exquisite dances by Miss Luxmi, the Karnatak beauty.—(Surya Film Co., Bangalore).

Opera And Drama In Cologne.

The two weeks from April 4 to 17 inclusive will bring festival performances of drama and opera in the Cologne Opera House. The dates and plays are: April 4, "The Birds" (Braunfels); 5, "Lohengrin" (Wagner); 6, "Faust" (Gounod); 7, "Zar und Zimmermann" (Lortzing); 8, "Macbeth" (Verdi); 9, "Tristan and Isolde" (Wagner); 10, "Figaro" (Mozart); 11, "Fledermaus" (Johann Strauss); 12, "Mastersingers of Nuremberg" (Wagner); 13, "Magic Flute" (Mozart); 14, "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana); 15, "Rosenkavalier" (Richard Strauss); 16, "Wozzeck" (Berg); 17, "Fidelio" (Beethoven). Popular prices will be charged, running from as little as 120 marks (30 cents or 1-1/2 shillings) to 10 marks.



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